ÉDITION DE LUXE



# THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY &

NEWSPAPER.



\*STRAND\*\* 190 \*\*LONDON\*\*

PRICE NINEPENCE.

THE GRAPHIC, JUNE 7, 1890

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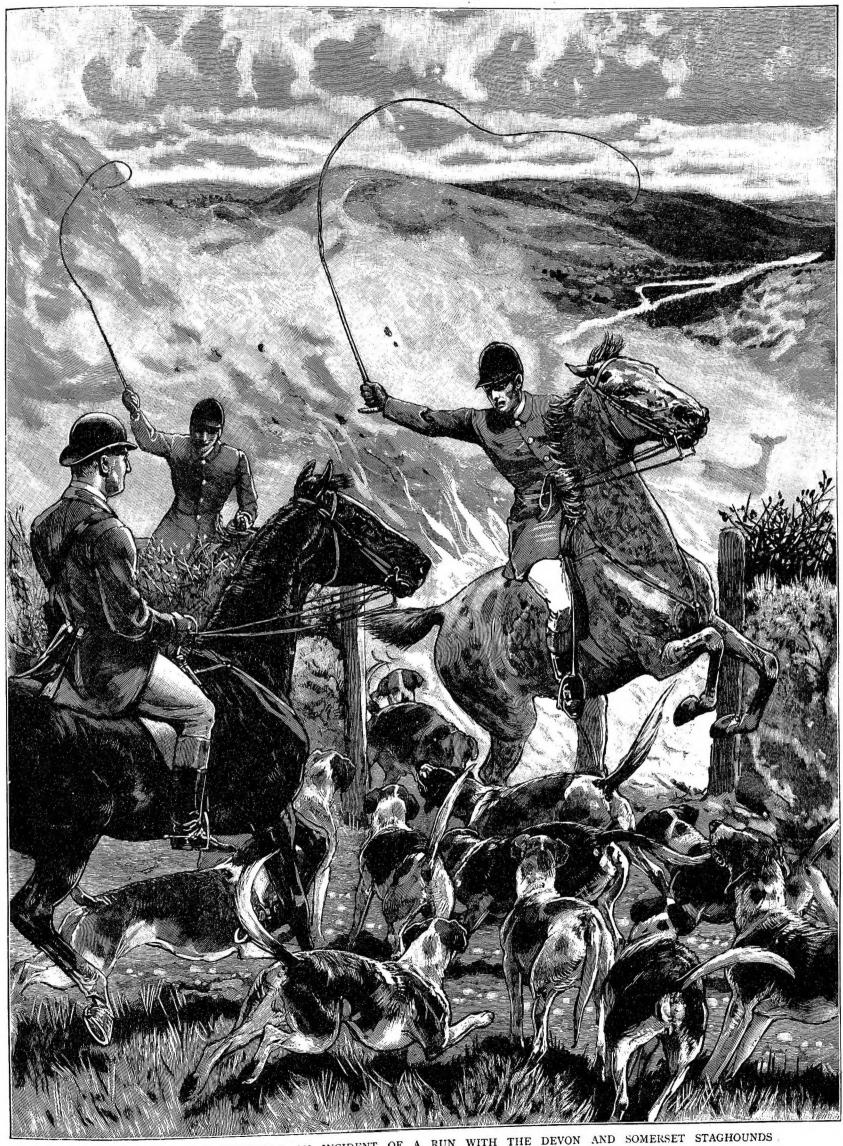
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 1,071.—Vol. XLI. ÉDITION Registered as a Newspaper DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS

PRICE NINEPENCE
By Post 91d.



"THROUGH FIRE TO FREEDOM"-AN INCIDENT OF A RUN WITH THE DEVON AND SOMERSET STAGHOUNDS DRAWN BY JOHN CHARLTON

### THE GRAPHIC

Barrana of the Walcons

STREET PROCESSIONS .- It is a little difficult to believe that any impartial person can seriously object to the measures adopted by Mr. Monro with regard to the route of the procession on Saturday. No one calls in question the right of any number of people to "demonstrate" in favour of their ideas, but surely it is obvious that their demonstrations ought to be conducted in a way that will cause as little inconvenience as possible to the rest of the community. If the route originally chosen by the teetotallers had been sanctioned by the authorities, an immense number of persons would have found themselves debarred from the free use of certain important thoroughfares; and the Chief Commissioner of Police would have been unable to make suitable regulations on like occasions in future. It is pretended by some enthusiasts that those who wish to take part in a procession have the same right to the use of any street as ordinary pedestrians; but no proof of this remarkable proposition has yet been advanced. An ordinary pedestrian does not in the least interfere with the movements of other pedestrians, whereas a procession may for more than an hour render impassable the streets of which it takes possession. If that is not a real distinction, then there is no distinction between black and white, or between yes and no. The dispute is in principle identical with that which took place some time ago about the right of meeting in Trafalgar Square. That was fortunately settled in favour of the public as a whole, and the good sense of the majority of the inhabitants of London would have severely condemned Mr. Monro if he had shown any disposition to give way to the clamour which has been raised in connection with the present controversy. The only effect of the debate on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday was to bring out distinctly the wisdom of the decision.

FISHERY DIFFICULTIES. The alarmist rumours which were current a few days ago as to the strained relations existing between our own and the French Government on the Newfoundland question have been officially contradicted, but nevertheless even an optimist must confess that the situation is fraught with some danger. It is a misfortune that the mass of the home-staying English people are both very ignorant and very apathetic concerning such subjects as these, so that they do not strengthen the hands of their own Government by according an intelligent sympathy to the grievances of the Newfoundlanders. If, however, they should get into their heads the idea that they are being bullied by the French, they may rush to the other extreme, and render the preservation of peace a difficult matter. To persons of this sort-who probably represent the great body of our beloved countrymen-we recommend the careful perusal of a letter which appeared in Tuesday's Times, and which gives, in a pithy form, those portions of the text bearing on the French claims in Newfoundland, culled from the various Treaties which have been made from that of Utrecht onwards. The French, even more than the Dutch, deserve the character bestowed by Mr. Canning on the Batavian nation, namely, that of "giving too little and asking too much." Or rather, if they get an inch, they proceed to take an ell. There is apparently no justification in the Treaties for some of the recent innovations which have caused so much wrath in Newfoundland, and we hope our Government will yield to the French nothing but what is in the bond. Turning from Newfoundland to the north-western extremity of America, it is disquieting to find that the seal-fishery negotiations between our own and the American Government have practically collapsed, and that the Americans have sent cruisers to enforce their contention that Behring's Sea is a mare clausum. Seventy years ago, when the Russians put forward this claim, the Americans opposed it, but at that time Alaska was Russian territory. We are strongly in favour of an international agreement forbidding the indiscriminate slaughter of fur-bearing seals; but that does not necessitate the conversion of a stretch of salt water as big as the Mediterranean into an American lake.

OPEN SPACES .- Mr. Chaplin has already won the suffrages of all Londoners for the new Board of Agriculture. By adopting measures to preserve Epsom Downs, Mitcham Common, Hackney Marshes, and other open spaces from the insatiable builder, he has made a most brilliant beginning as a Minister. It is true that these areas are only distantly threatened as yet, while the public already enjoy the right of user. But London stretches out its octopus arms so quickly. owing to railway extensions in the surrounding belt, that it would need a bold man to say where the outer circle of villadom will reach to by the end of the present century. Nor is there greater assurance of safety in the commoners' rights. Lords of the manor can generally manage to come to terms with their commoners, and when once a treaty is signed on the basis of mutual profit the process of appropriation goes on apace. The only real security is that which Mr. Chaplin and the Commons Preservation Society seek to create-absolute reservation for the nation in perpetuity. Should all go well, some 2,700 acres of downs and commons

will thus be preserved, to form additional lungs for the future London. It would be no bad thing were a broad belt of such open spaces to be continued right round the present built-over area, thus insuring recreation grounds for its population in sæcula sæculorum. Unhappily, the cost would be very heavy, and we fear therefore that the future must be left to take care of itself. It is something gained, however, to have saved 2,700 acres from that process of being "eaten up" which circumscribed Hampstead Heath and Epping Forest, and which very nearly swallowed Burnham Beeches. Mr. Chaplin certainly ought to have a statue set up in his honour on Epsom Downs. The only drawback would be that the next generation might possibly conceive that it was erected to commemorate his doings as a Turf legislator, in the sporting sense of the term.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The arrest of a group of Nihilists in Paris has once more brought out vividly the dangers to which the Czar is exposed. There is no reason to suppose that these fanatics represent a very large proportion of the population of Russia. The vast majority of the Russian people are loyal peasants, who, although they know little about the Czar personally, agree in regarding him as their friend and protector. Even among the Nihilists there are many ardent politicians who would shrink with horror from the idea of attaining their ends by means of assassination. Evidently, however, there is a small sect, the members of which, whatever may be their character in other respects, have rid their minds of every trace of scruple, so far as their hostility to the Czar is concerned. They have decided that he shall die; and, although they have been foiled again and again, no one can say with confidence that they will not ultimately succeed. These are not the sort of people who fire shots from behind a hedge, and then make off in the hope of securing their own safety. They are as ready to sacrifice their own lives as those of other people in pursuit of their object. The harm they do to what may be called the cause of progress in Russia is incalculable. They fill peaceful citizens with alarm, and make it practically impossible for the Czar to meet half-way those of his subjects who wish for free institutions. There can be no doubt that the system of government in Russia stands in urgent need of reform; but reform will be brought within reach only when the party of violence has ceased to exist. As long as the Czar's life is threatened, the only alternative to despotism will be sudden

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE. ---- As there is a good deal of human nature-frequently of a schoolboyish type-about the House of Commons, that august assemblage has a far keener relish for discussing the right of street processions or the advisability of adjourning over the Derby Day, than for tackling subjects which are necessarily of a dry and technical character. Consequently, the debate on the Education Estimates was not reached till the dinner hour, and Sir W. Hart-Dyke was compelled to abandon some of the statistics with which he had primed himself. His speech was, perhaps, none the worse for the omission, the House of Commons being too jaded a body to have much appetite for figures. But his hearers were interested to learn that the New Code was to be carried out in its integrity, and that the relief which it promises to teachers would not be whittled away by the revised Instructions recently issued to School Inspectors. The great point is that the vicious system of payment by results is now really abolished, and, as Mr. Buxton observed, the reform will both give greater financial stability to the schools, and will relieve the teachers and others connected with elementary education from much worry. But, in order to get rid of mechanical teaching and mechanical examinations, and to give the fullest liberty of classification, the qualifications of teachers must be raised by retaining in their ranks only the pick of the profession, and then reposing a large trust in This is the plan-that is, the plan of appointing capable men, and then allowing them to work at the details of their profession with as little outside interference as possible -which, since the days of Dr. Arnold and onwards, has achieved such admirable results in our great public schools. In this connection, we may call attention to some answers given by Mr. Gladstone on educational matters, in reply to a friendly "heckling" at Hawarden. Mr. Gladstone is always interesting and instructive when he eschews politics, and everything that he said about the teaching of Latin and Greek, the question of endowments, and the status of girlstudents was characterised by moderation and good sense.

UGANDA.—If the latest news from East Africa be trust-worthy, the German Company has certainly scored heavily against the English. It is stated that Dr. Peters, who was believed to be dead, is very much alive, and that the despot of Uganda has, through his influence, signed a treaty of everlasting friendship with Germany. But it may be as well to remember that our previous information from the interior gave a totally different account. It said nothing about Dr. Peters, but explicitly affirmed that the Uganda potentate wished for an alliance with England. It may be, therefore, that he is experimenting with the old game of playing off one Power against the other, by pretending to be the special friend of each. From what is known of this highly objectionable ruler he would be quite capable of that or any other

duplicity. It was he who caused the murder of Bishop Hannington, and the Germans will be very credulous if they imagine that any treaty would keep him straight when selfinterest pulled in the other direction. Fortunately for the spread of civilisation in the Dark Continent, his power is a mere shadow of what it was when he ascended the throne. His people, also, are split into parties who hate one another much more than they hate the whites. But the name of Uganda is still of great potency throughout the Lake region, and if Dr. Peters has really secured it for Germany, his adventurous mission—ostensibly in quest of Emin Pasha—will have repaid its cost many times over. We may next expect to hear of Emin Pasha appearing at Uganda, or somewhere in that direction. As soon as he hears the news of the King having been won over to a German alliance, he will recognise the immense importance of striking while the iron is hot. Uganda bids fair, therefore, soon to become the centre of East African politics, with envoys from Bagamoyo and Mombassa constantly trotting backwards and forwards.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CONFIDENCES .- Since his retirement from office, Prince Bismarck has shown little respect for the doctrine that "speech is silvern, silence golden." On the contrary, he has missed no opportunity of letting his opinions be known. Some of his utterances seem to have given offence in "high quarters," for the other day he found it necessary, through his organ in Hamburg, to justify the course he had pursued. It would be hard if so illustrious a statesman were not at liberty to give Germany the benefit of his ideas on great political questions, but we may doubt whether he has chosen the best possible way of expressing his judgments. An interviewer, even if thoroughly honest, can never repeat with perfect accuracy the statements made to him; and Prince Bismarck ought to know better than most people that there are journalists capable of attributing to a great man the utterance of views with which he has no sort of sympathy. It may be said that the great man can always repudiate words which he has not really spiken; but, unfortunately, the world is often uncharitable enough to suppose that such denials are not intended to be taken seriously. Prince Bismarck might, if he pleased, find plenty of opportunities of relieving his mind without the help of the interviewer. No one would be listened to with half so much respect in the Prussian House of Lords or in the Reichstag; and in the forthcoming biography of Lothar Bucher, who was for many years his "right-hand man," he will have a suitable medium for many a revelation as to the supreme events of his own career, for the book is being written with the ex-Chancellor's sanction and under his supervision. His admirers would be heartily pleased if he sought to exercise influence only in such ways as these. His present methods are not only inconvenient for his country, but seem to be scarcely in accord with his personal d ignity.

GOOD-BYE TO CLAIRVAUX. --- We do not think that the French Government can be reasonably blamed for keeping the young Duc d'Orléans in custody for four months. To our view it seems that he has received not too much punishment, but just punishment enough. A vengeful penalty would have stimulated the enthusiasm of his adherents; on the other hand, if he had been set at liberty after two or three days' detention, he might have been tempted to break the law again at some future time when circumstances seemed more favourable to his cause. Nobody of course really believes—although it may be politic to say such things in print-that the Duke was simply actuated by a desire to serve his country as a common soldier. He took this step as a means to an end, and the end was the same as that aimed at by the late Prince Imperial when he took part in the campaign against the Zulus. We do not say that either of these young men was morally to blame. Their object was to commend themselves to a nation which still loves war and glory, by showing that they were no mere carpetknights, but could cheerfully undergo the hardships of military service. Had the Prince Imperial not fallen a victim to the Zulu assegais, it is quite possible that by this time he would have been at least as formidable a rival to the Third Republic as General Boulanger ever was. The French Government remembered this, and when the Duc d'Orléans attempted a similar rôle they took advantage of the technical breach of the law which he had committed, and put him in ward for a season. Altogether the Dake may think himself lucky that he got off so easily.

HELIGOLAND.—The British Empire is so pecaliarly constituted as to be compelled to retain some value ess possessions at considerable cost, lest they should full into hands which would turn them to account for evil purposes. St. Helena is one of these white elephants; Heligoland is another. No one will dispute the accuracy of Mr. Labouchere's statement; the other night, that this sandy islet is not worth the money, small though the amount be, which we spend on it annually. It is worth just nothing at all, and were it to be submerged by the sea, the loss to England would be entirely inappreciable. Why keep it then Because of its strategic potentialities if surrendered to Germany—no other Power puts in a claim. It might become a thorn in the side of our mercantile marine in the event of our being at war with that Power. But there is another

and stronger reason why we should not be in a hurry to give away the wretched rabbit-burrow. Were we to to give it on the Teuton, the Spaniard would become more peston in his demand for the restoration of Gibraltar, the urgent in an instance, the limited might develop a hankering for Malta, and perhaps France would remember that Mauritius once belonged to her, and that the Channel Isles are much nearer to her coast than to the English. Aiming persistently at maritime supremacy, John Bull has acquired all manner of scraps of territory to aid that purpose, and were he once to begin to give back, claims would crowd in upon him from every quarter. If, however, the younger Kaiser covets Heligoland so caserly that he is prepared to exchange a reasonable equivalent, England might possibly see her way to come to equivalent, and must not expect to get the island for terms. Germany must not expect to get the island for nothing; some Yankee millionaire would, no doubt, be willing to pay a stiff price for the privilege of exercising undisputed lordship over the rabbits and the two cows.

COPYRIGHT IN AMERICA.—A good deal of nonsense has been written in England about the defeat of the International Copyright Bill in America. One enthusiastic journalist has even gone so far as to propose that all those members of Congress who voted against the measure should be boycotted by English society when they visit this country. That, as the New York Nation has pointed out, would he a piece of remarkably good fortune for the persons boycotted, since it would inevitably raise them to a great height of popularity in the United States. Like most other people on this side of the Atlantic, we hald, of course, that the literary property of European authors should be protected in America as well as in Europe. But the protection accorded by the rejected Bill was not of the right kind. Copyright would have been granted by that measure only to books printed in the United States, so that any advantage which might have been gained by English authors would have been gained at the cost of English printers. And a serious cost it would have been; for, as there is a larger reading public in America than in England, a very considerable proportion of the printing business would have been transferred from London and Edinburgh to New York and Boston. This argument had nothing to do with the action of Congress, but from the English point of view it is an argument of great importance, and it ought to have prevented any class of Englishmen from regarding the defeat of the Bill as a misfortune. The Americans as a people have not yet realised the apparently simple idea that a person who writes a book has as a good moral right to derive material benefit from it as another has to derive like benefit for the making of a pair of shoes. When they understand this principle, it will be unnecessary for them to undertake elaborate legislalation in order to give effect to it. They will simply join the International Copyright Union, and the thing will be

A LETTER EXPRESS.—Newspaper-editors, like other busy men, receive a number of letters which they do not wish to receive. Time and labour are consumed in replying to these communications, and therefore they do not personally regard with enthusiasm plans for cheapening postage, and thereby rendering letters more numerous. The other day some miscreant in human shape proposed an Inland Halfpenny Post; but we noted with a fiendish glee that Mr. Henniker Heaton, the champion postal watch-dog, so far from encouraging this nefarious scheme, jumped upon it vigorously, pointing out that it would involve a loss to the revenue of over three millions sterling. But, though we object to the further multiplication of letters, we have no prejudice against their being carried quicker. For several reasons the telegram is a very unsatisfactory method of communication; and therefore we gladly record the fact that an influentially-signed memorial is about to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, asking for the establishment in this country of a "letter express." The system is already in successful operation in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and America; and it is thought that enough people to make it self supporting would soon be found willing to pay a threepenny rate for the sake of the extra speed. Perhaps it would be well at first to make trial of the new system in a carefullydefined and comparatively small area of Central and Western London. Then, if it answered, it could be gradually extended to the more distant suburbs, and to provincial

RECKLESS CYCLING. During the last fortnight there have been quite a number of serious accidents-some attended by fatal consequences—through people being tidien over by cyclists. In all of these cases the evidence goes to indicate excessive speed as the prime cause. There is a pace, especially when going down hill, which practically deprives the rider of all control over his machine. He can guide it, but that is all. As for pulling up quickly, as well might the engine-driver of an express trem attempt to do so. Nor even in the matter of guiding has the cyclist a free hand. Any large deviation from the straight line of his course would, if he were pelting along at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, inevitably cause an upset. He has nothing for it, therefore, but to trust to luck and the chapter of accidents, which he does with a sing-froid that would be truly admirable were it not so largely tinctured with recklessness. When he mounts to the brow of a steep hill, and looks down at the decline stretching out before him, he knows perfectly well that, if he once allows his steel steed to "take charge," there can be no attempt to pull up until the bottom is reached. Equally aware is he that, by timely application of the brake, and by "back-pedalling," the machine can be kept at a moderate pace, admitting of guidance and of stopping. But because it is pleasant to rush down hill at the speed of a racer, without any exertion, he takes his feet off the pedals, sets his teeth tight, and, to use his own expression, "lets her slide." The result is that, if any pedestrian chances to block his waybeing, perhaps, too deaf to hear the warning bell-a fearful collision takes place, and one or the other is killed. Cyclists have yet to learn, apparently, that the responsibility of keeping clear of people on foot rests on the drivers of

Notice.-With this number are presented Two Extra SUPPLEMENTS, a PORTRAIT of the once CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE SELIM, and " PICTURES OF THE YEAR, III."

### READY MONDAY, JUNE 30.

### SUMMER NUMBER "THE GRAPHIC"

### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

A BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED PRESENTATION PLATE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED,

### "PORTIA."

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- "NONE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WON'T HEAR."
  From the Painting by E. Blair Leighton.
- "THE KING OF HEARTS." By W. OUTRAM TRISTRAM, Author of "The Red Lamp." Will be found a Story of Romantic Interest, with its 30 Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON and HERBERT RAILTON.

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BRITANNIA THEATRE.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE,
—Monday, June 2, and Every Evening at Seven. AFTER DARK. Misses
Oliph Webb, Marshall; Messrs. Algernon Syms, Walter Seadman, J. B. Howe,
&c.—VARIETIES.—Concluding with ONE THOUSAND NAPOLEONS.

BRIGHTON THEATRE and OPERA HOUSE.—Sole Proprietress Mrs. Nye CHART.—MONDAY, June 9, PAUL JONES.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. M. and M.K. GERMAN REEDS ENIEKIAINMENT.

—CARNIVAL TIME, by MalcolmWatson, music by Corney Grain; and an entirely new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "TOMMY AT COLLEGE." Monday, Wednesday, Friday at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at Three. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Admission 2s. and 1s. Stalls may be hooked without fee by letter telegram, or telephone (No. 3,840).—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place, W.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.
"Earl's Court and West Brompton

BEST EXHIBITS and ATTRACTIONS
THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889.
THE LOUVRE AND THE TOWN THE THE LOUVRE AND THE FILE ARTS OF THE LOUVRE AND THE TOWN TOWN THE THE WILD EAST.

MOST CHARMING GARDENS IN LONDON.
THE WILD EAST.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF AFRICAN LIFE and SCENERY.
GRAND ILLUMINATIONS by PAIN.
GRAND THE TOWN THE TO

### ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

HORSE SHOW.—THURSDAY, June 5, 2s. 6d.
10 a.m. Judging of Hunters
and Hacks. Close at 6 p.m.

HORSE SHOW.—FRIDAY, June 6, 2s. 6d.

10 a.m. Judging of Harness
Horses (Single, Double, and
Tandems), and Hackney
Stallions. In the Afternoon,
Leaping Competitions.

HORSE SHOW.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, Is.

Leaping Competitions by Electric Light, Water Jump, Parade.

HORSE SHOW,—SATURDAY, June 7, Is.

Tradesmen's Computer C

EVENING, Is. HORSE SHOW.—SATURDAY Entertainment at 7.30. Parade. Trotting Stallions. Leaping Competitions by Electric Light. Water Jump.

HORSE SHOW.—MONDAY, June 9, 18.
Leaping Competitions. Water
Jump. Parade. HORSE SHOW .- MONDAY EVENING.

HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY, June 10, 1s. Leaping. Water Jump, Parade. HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY EVENING.

HORSE SHOW.—WEDNESDAY, June 11, 18.

Consolation Leaping Competition Parade.

HORSE SHOW.—PARADE OF PRIZE HORSES EVERY DAY.

HORSE SHOW.-HUNTERS, HACKS, HARNESS HORSES FOR SALE. HORSE SHOW.—LEAPING COMPETITION every AFTERNOON (except THURSDAY, and Fribary. SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY LVEN-

HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seats, 10s. and 5s..

 $ar{ ext{H}}$  ORSE SHOW.—Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

HORSE SHOW.—FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, & TUESDAY EVENINGS, Balcony Seats, as. 6d, and 1s.

HORSE SHOW .-- Entrance, Islington Green.

HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seat Entrance, Barford Street.

HORSE SHOW.—Admission, Thursday, 2s. 6d.; Friday, to 6 p.m., 2s. 6d.; after 6 p.m., is.; other days, is.

HORSE SHOW.—Tickets can be obtained at Lacon and

ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION, CHELSEA. om 10 a.m., to 10 p.m. Wednesdays from 10 a.m., to 11 p.m. BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GARDENS. 1g Military Bands will perform du ing the week ending June 14th:—

Open from to a.m., to to p.m.

The following Military Bands will perform du. ing the week ending June 14th:—

Royal Horse Guards.
First Battalion Yorkshire Light Infant
Second Battalion Yorkshire Light Infant
Second Battalion Yorkshire Light Infant
Second East Kent Regiment.
Fourth East Surrey Regiment.
Fourth East Surrey Regiment.
Third Essex Regiment.
Second Battalion East Kent Regiment.
Royal Military School of Music.
First Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Third Battalion Essx Regiment.
ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.
MILITARY EXHIBITION.

MILITARY SPORTS and DRILLS.
The following events will take place in the arena—
Display by Metropolitan School of Arms.
Grand Display of Fireworks by Mr. J. Wells.
Encumpment on Active Service by First Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
Display by the Volunter Medical Staff Corps.
Tattoo of all Nations.
Ascent of Spencer's Great War Ballon. For details see Daily Papers.
Seamboats from all Piers to Exhibition Pier.
Seamboats from all Piers to Exhibition Pier.
Major G. E. W. MALET, Hon. Director.

MAINTED WENT CONDITION OF The NEW

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,—OPENING of the NEW BURECT DOUBLE LINE to TAYISTOCK, DEVONPORT, and PLY-MOUTH, on June 1st.—NEW and IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE between LONDON, EXETER, NORTH DEVON, DEVONPORT, and PLYMOUTH and PLYMOUTH DOWN TRAINS-Weekdays.

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CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

PLEASURE CRUISES to THE LAND of THE MIDNIGHT

Sun. The Orient Company's Steamships "GARONNE" (3.876 tons), and
"CHIMBORAZO" (3.847 tons), will make a series of trips to Norway during the
season, visting the finest Fiords. The dates of departure from London will be as
follows, and from Leith two days later.

June 18th for 15 days.

June 18th for 15 days.

July 18th for 15 days.

Aug. 8th for 21 days.

The steamers will be navigated through the "Inner Lead," i.e., inside the Fringe of
Islands off the Coast of Norway, thus securing smooth water; those of the 18th June
and 21rd July will proceed to the North Cape, where the Sun may be seen above the
horizon at midnight. The "Garonne" and "Chimborazo" are fitted with electric
light, bot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order.

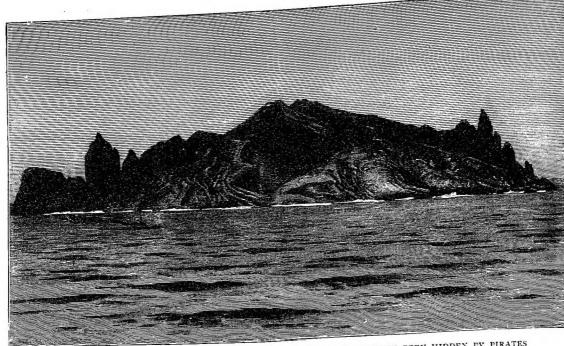
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to the latter firm.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—Tours to the West Coast and Fiords
of Norway. Quickest and Cheapest Route. The splendid new first-class
steamer "ST. SUNNIVA" leaves Leith and Aberdeen on June 7th for twelve
days cruise. Fortniebtly thereafter. Full particulars and Handbook, 3d, may be had
from W.A. MALCOLM, 102, Queen/ticolna St. E.C. SE WELL and CROW THIR.
18, Cocksput St., Charing Cross, S.W., THOS. COOK and SONS, Ludgate Circus,
E.C., and all Branch Offices, and GUION and CO., 25, Water St., Liverpool.

### TREASURE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD

THIS must not be confused with the large West Indian island of that name. It is a much more insignificant place, but there is an interesting story attached to it. About the year 1829 some twenty pirates were wrecked here with a cargo of stolen church property from Peru, said to be worth a million sterling. They buried their treasure, setting up marks whereby they might recover it if rescued and able to return thither. They were found by Lord Cochrane, who handed them over to the authorities. They were all hanged except one, who was spared on account of his youth. This young man kept the secret of the buried treasure until just before his death at an advanced age, when he divulged it to an old sea-captain with whom he had sailed for ten years previously.

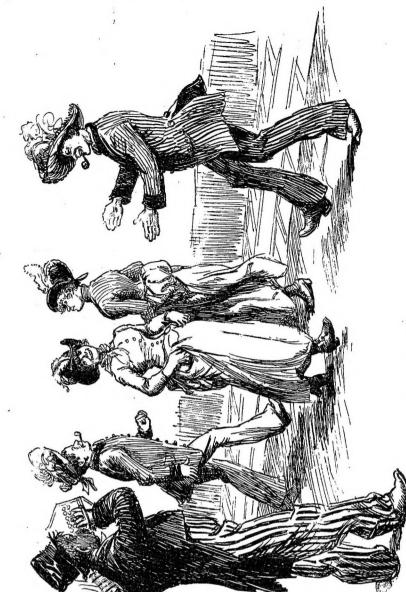


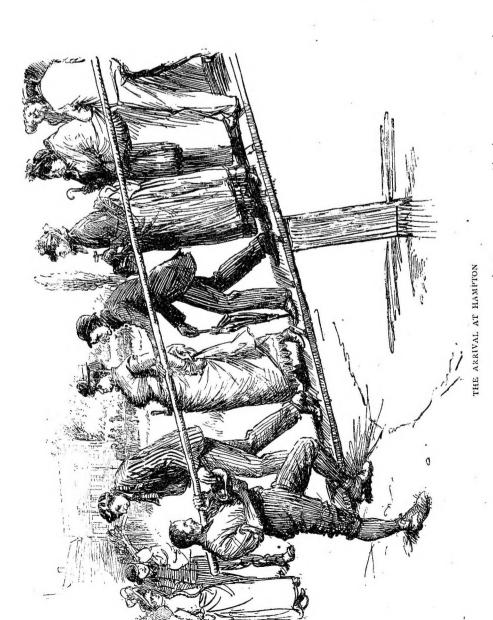
TRINIDAD ISLAND, RECENTLY EXPLORED FOR TREASURE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN HIDDEN BY PIRATES

When H.M.S. Bramble, commanded by Lieutenant Fred. G. Langdon (to whom we are indebted for sketch and particulars) sailed recently for the purpose of witnessing the total eclipse of the sun, she passed Trinidad Island. Those on board seeing some tents on the shore, thought they were erected by shipwrecked persons, and with some difficulty they made their way through sons, and with some difficulty they made their way through the surf for the purpose of rescuing them. They then found that the tents belonged to a party of treasure-seekers, headed by Mr. E. F. Knight, who had become possessed of the sea-captain's secret. They easily found the spot where the treasure was said to be buried, but the site had been since covered by a huge landslip, and at the time of the Bramble's visit they had been hard at work for two months, and had moved some months, and had moved some 8,000 tons of earth and rocks. Since then, however, the expedition has been dissolved.











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### "THROUGH FIRE TO FREEDOM'

THE incident represented in our illustration occurred during a run of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds at the end of last season. The meet was at the Doone Valley, in the heart of Exmoor, and there was a good attendance, including Mr. Charles H. Basset, the Master; Lord Ebrington, the late Master; and a number of ladies. At Lucott Common the hounds were laid on to three deer, as the late of the resulting. After a good run the deer separated and ladies. At Lucott Common the hounds were laid on to three deer, two hinds and a yearling. After a good run the deer separated, and the pack stuck to the line of the one which was the heroine of the incident depicted. She brought the hounds along at a great pace until they reached the boundary fence on Mill Hill. "Just inside the fence," says a writer in the Field, "the farmer was burning the heath, and the place was in a blaze, whilst the smoke filled our eyes and nostrils. What became of the hind we do not know, but there are good grounds for believing that she went through the burning heath, where hounds would not dare to follow her; for Anthony (the huntsman) failed to hit off the line as he cast back, but was able to slot a hind on the other side, and the hounds did just own scent by the Chalk Water, although they could not carry it on." "Whether the smoke had spoiled their noses," adds Mr. Basset, "or the fire had removed all scent from the hind, we never could hunt her another yard, and whether from fright or pluck her could hunt her another yard, and whether from fright or pluck her life was saved by this dash into the fire; and I believe all who enjoyed this exceeding good run with the novel abrupt termination agreed that she deserved her escape."—Our artist has been assisted in making his drawing by a sketch by J. Hatchard Smith, A.R.I.B.A.

### TREASURE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD

This island, of which we give some particulars on page 632, lies about 700 miles to the eastward of Rio de Janeiro, and is composed of a mass of precipitous rocks, against which the surf beats with terrific violence. The Sugar Loaf, 1,600 feet high, and the Ninepin Rock, 800 feet high, are two of the most unique formations in the world; and there is a wonderful tunnel, thingue formations in the worth, and there is a worder trainer, 640 feet long, formed by the sea, through the east end of the island. There is a little verdure and some tree ferns on the highest slopes. The island abounds in turtle, land-crabs, and sea-birds, including the tropical swallow and the graceful frigate-bird.

### NEW SCOTLAND YARD

THE latest addition to the buildings on the Thames Embankment is a large edifice which, with its lofty walls, high-pitched roof, broken up by dormers, corbelled angle-windows, and scroll gables, recalls, at first sight, recollections of some old German "schloss." A closer inspection, however, will serve to show that the architect has departed with considerable boldness from ancient precedents A closer inspection, however, will serve to show that the architect has departed with considerable boldness from ancient precedents and recognised styles of architecture. This building, which is to serve as the chief office of the metropolitan police, is known by the somewhat singular name of "New Scotland Yard." In plan it forms a large parallelogram 168 ft. by 128 ft., enclosing a courtyard 55 ft. by 60 ft., the buildings surrounding which rise to the height of 130 ft. The lower portion of the structure is built of grey granite, which was worked by the convicts at Dartmoor; it is very massively treated, and has little ornament except a great entrance doorway, flanked by pilasters, on the southern side. The upper storeys and gables are constructed of red-brick with stone bands and dressings, and are much lighter and less severe in treatment. This contrast gives a marked character to the building, though the line of demarcation is nowhere accentuated. Notwithstanding the great solidity of the building (the passages, staircases, and basement are all vaulted), the lighting throughout is excellent, and the various offices are cheerful and free from anything like gloom. The round bow windows at the angles add greatly to the picturesque aspect of the building, both internally and externally.

It would be impossible to speak of the architecture of this new building without alluding to a very momentous discussion which it has given rise to, involving, as it does, a question of such grave importance that it may end in the abandonment of those architectural rules and principles which have been universally accepted for the last hundred and fifty years. Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., from whose designs the work has been carried out, has been very severely criticised, because he has not adhered, in the building, to the same style throughout, and this admixture of the characteristics of various epochs (so say these critics) is incongruous and incorrect.

severely criticised, because he has not adhered, in the building, to the same style throughout, and this admixture of the characteristics of various epochs (so say these critics) is incongruous and incorrect. Others, however, maintain that it is just the slavish adherence to particular styles which has rendered our architecture so dull and uninteresting; that, in fact, architecture has for more than a century been chained down and circumscribed by hard and fast rules, which prevent its development and render originality almost impossible, for instead of a building being criticised from the point of view of appropriateness and artistic excellence, it is simply judged by its following, or departing from, the supposed principles of the style of some bygone period.

If this view had been advocated by mere architectural students,

the public would in all probability, have ignored it, but when it is held by a man so experienced in the practice of his art as Mr. Norman Shaw, it cannot be overlooked, and the question must be fought out to the end, especially as there can be no doubt that this view is held by many, who feel that if our architecture is again to become a living Art it must not be shackled or restrained by being chained down to some dead style. In other words, that our buildings must be made subservient to our own uses and ideas as to what if it and beautiful, rather than to those which regulated the proceedings of men who lived centuries back.

H. W. B.

### WITH THE TRIPPERS TO HAMPTON COURT

WITH THE TRIPPERS TO HAMPTON COURT

By general agreement the last Bank Holiday beat the record in the matter of the numbers who attended the various pleasure-resorts in and about London. Kew Gardens, Hampton Court, and Windsor were especially favoured by the crowds who made holiday. The South-Western Railway Company conveyed some 25,000 passengers to these places; the supply of four-horse omnibuses journeying in their direction was quite unequal to the demand; and the steamers Cardinal Wokey and Snowdrop, which started from London Bridge on the Hampton Court service, were crammed to repletion or ever they put alongside. The 'Arries and 'Arriets whose humours Mr. Hugh Thomson has depicted especially favoured this method of conveyance, and were in the highest spirits throughout the journey. On the way up the river they tossed pennies to the mudlarks running along the banks, refreshed themselves with freedom and frequency, and generally enjoyed themselves in their customary fashion. Arrived at Hampton they explored the beauties of the Palace, lost themselves in the Maze, and regaled themselves upon tea and shrimps, under whose soothing influence 'Arry donned 'Arriet's 'at, and danced with her gaily to the strains of the Ethiopian's concertina.

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN JAPAN

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN JAPAN NIKKO, which is situated about fifty miles north of Yedo, is one of the most attractive spots in Japan. It is a place of great resort, as it contains the shrines of the two greatest Shoguns; besides which, as Miss Isabella Bird (now Mrs. Bishop) observes in her "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," there are ranges of snow-covered mountains; forests of magnificent timber; dark green lakes sleeping in endless serenity; the deep abyss of Kegon, into which the waters of the Chiuzenjii plunge from a height of 250 feet; and a luxuriousness of vegetation perhaps unequalled in Japan. In the seven miles between Nikko and Chiuzenjii there are 740 steps. A bridle track zigzags up the steep sides of the mountains, and, to facilitate the ascent, there are long staircases of logs. At length, at a height of 3,000 feet, the traveller comes upon the lovely Lake of Chiuzenjii, lying at the foot of the majestic mountain Nantaisan, whose rugged summit is 3,500 feet above the lake.—Our engraving, which is from a sketch by Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, British Legation, Tokio, represents the Duke and Duchess of Connaught leaving Nikko for Chiuzenjii Lake. The Duchess and Mrs. Savage were in "cangos," carried by coolies; Sir John McNeall's pack-horse was rather rebellious. These horses go unshod, and are led by a rope round the nose. The saddle is composed of two packs of straw eight inches thick, connected together y str ong oak arches.

### "MADAME LEROUX"

A NEW serial story by Frances Eleanor Trollope, illustrated by Percy Macquoid, is continued on page 637.

### THE NAVY CUP AT GIBRALTAR

"Through the sally port, over the drawbridge, under the Castle of Tavik-Ibn-Zeyad, streamed forth, on March 29th, such a crowd of Iavik-10n-Zeyad, streamed forth, on March 29th, such a crowd of riders, and good ones, that—with some change of detail in dress—one might recall a raid of Moorish chivalry. Indeed, so much of the knighthood, squirearchy, with dame and damozel, went forth into Spain to the fields of Campamento, that could the Spaniard have bagged the array, comprising — well, I suppose Gibraltar would still have held its own.

"The gathering was simply a point-to-point race of Naval Officers for a Garrison Cup. There was much riding by faith, as there were difficulties in clearly defining the rather cruel course, especially with the general riders hurrying from point to point of anticipated

"Most of the jockeys rode in linen with the sleeves coloured, as is the custom of the Service for the guidance of the washer unacquainted with English or any other letters; which, with scarves, was cool, and sufficiently distinctive."—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. Charles W. Cole, H.M.S. Anson, Channel Squadron.

### FROM ABERDEEN TO MACAO IN A TORPEDO BOAT

"START not, reader, though every schoolboy of the ante-School Board Macaulian era knew that Macao was then in Far Cathay—and is there still, attesting the glories and decay of Lusitania. But Aberdeen? This Aberdeen lies at the back of Hong Kong Island, in unsavoury seclusion; it has but little in common with its more famous godmother save granite, most disintegrated and poisonous, and the plaid head-kerchiefs of its merry, singing, skilful little

"The trip across and back was only a joy in its contrasts—there were bits of nasty—very nasty—sea. On arrival at Macao one runs along its Portuguese whitewashed-housed sea-face, and in round behind its Chinese bustling Praya.

behind its Chinese bustling Praya.

"The boat, as they always are, was impertinently obtrusive, and made amongst the family sampans, and, in a modified degree, with the dignified junks, much 'bobbley.' After tiffin and a little music in the public gardens, the run back was completed the same day. The boat was steered by naval and military officers, with an aggressive Mark Tapley spirit. This sort of voluntary training work is characteristic of the breed. The Celestial deems it 'No fashion must a sentiment I am disnosed to echo." my,' a sentiment I am disposed to echo."

### " DESERTED "

"DESERTED"

THIS engraving is from a picture by B. Vautier, and is reproduced by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, 43, New Bond Street, W. The subject of this picture is made attractive by its combination of humour and pathos. Every mother will sympathise with the poor little fellow. There is desolation in his youthful heart, for he believes that his mother has deserted him for ever and ever, and that he will have to spend the rest of his days naked, and imprisoned in the wash-tub. The humour is supplied both by the goat, who looks on with an irritating placidity of aspect; and also by our certainty that mother is not far off, and that as soon as she returns the tears will dry up, and be succeeded by smiles and laughter.

### AN ELEPHANT BATTERY IN INDIA

AN ELEPHANT BATTERY IN INDIA

The elephants represented in these engravings (which are from sketches by Mrs. Brackenbury, of Trimulgherry, Deccan, India) belong to the Heavy Battery, Secunderabad, Deccan. In the first sketch they are being wished at a trough in their barracks, where they also drink. They much enjoy the operation, lying down in any position to suit the convenience of their attendant. He rubs their hides with a piece of stone, and, should it slip out of his hand, they politely pick it up with their trunks and restore it to him. They also use their trunks to dash water over themselves, and can hit off any part of their bodies with great exactitude. These are all They also use their trunks to dash water over themselves, and can hit off any part of their bodies with great exactitude. These are all female elephants, as they are more tractable than males. In the second sketch the elephants are formed up in row, waiting for their breakfast. Every elephant has five bundles of straw, each containing two pounds of raw rice, laid in front of her; and they are not allowed to take it up for themselves, as they usually spill some of the rice. When the word "feed" is given, each animal raises its trunk. The mahout then picks up a bundle and puts it into the animal's mouth. After the feed they march back in line to the stables, where they remain for the rest of the day, with some sugarcane and coarse grass as a second course.

### SELIM

SELIM

This celebrated racehorse was a chestnut colt, bred by General Sparrow in 1802. Selim's sire was Buzzard; his dam an Alexander mare, so undistinguished in appearance that her then owner, the Duke of Queensberry, failing to sell her for 25*l.*, gave her away to his surgeon at Newmarket. However, her union with Buzzard produced what "The Druid" calls "the most wonderful leash of brothers that ever sought glory in the Stud Book"—namely, Selim, Castrel, and Rubens. At General Sparrow's death, in 1805, Selim was purchased by the Prince of Wales, and on the dispersal of His Royal Highness's stud was given to Colonel Leigh. Of his Royal Highness's stud was given to Colonel Leigh. Of his appearance "The Druid" says:—"He was full of quality, and so appearance attogether that no one would have suspected him to be appearance "The Druid" says:—"He was full of quality, and so majestic altogether that no one would have suspected him to be the workman he was at all distances." He did not begin to run un il 1806, when he won two races. In the following your he secured the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, but in 1808 was twice secured the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, but in 1808 was twice beaten in matches; and thereafter retired to the stud, where he became the sire of the magnificent Sultan. For these details as to Selim's career we are indebted to Mr. Thomas H. Taunton's "Portraits of Celebrated Racehorses," in which there is a portrait of Selim by H. B. Chalon.

### PICTURES OF THE YEAR, III.

With one exception, to be noted presently, our specimens this week are all from the walls of the Royal Academy. Mr. Kennington has followed up his idea of last year, and continues his delincations of pathetic scenes from the everyday life of the streets. "Homeof pathetic scenes from the everyday life of the streets. "Homeless" is very touching: the poor boy has sunk down from the combined effects of hunger and fatigue, and the mother knows not where to take him. Who shall say that in this mighty brick-and-mortar wilderness a calamity like this does not overtake even such decent-looking people as are here depicted?—Artists, as a rule, seem so unable to hit on subjects which have not been painted over and over again, that Mr. Jacomb Hood's "Witches' Dance" strikes the beholder with an agreeable sense of freshness, besides being a cleverly-designed piece of work.—We have here two examples of Mr. Frederick Goodall; one of his wife, a very pleasing and natural portrait; the other a view of "Eton from Windsor." The picture has not yet been exhibited, and must not be confused with the large canvas at the Academy, "The Thames from Windsor Castle." Mr. Goodall has made such a success as an English landscapist—witness his "Harrow Weald" of last year—that we hope he will continue in Goodall has made such a success as an English landscapist—wines his "Harrow Weald" of last year—that we hope he will continue in this (to him) new branch of his art.—Talking of landscapes, although some of the critics charge Mr. Leader with conventionality, his are eminently works of a kind which one would like to hang in one's own picture-gallery, and have the pleasure of gazing at from day to day. They are pictures "to live with," and to say that is to utter no small compliment.—In "The Jester's Story," Mr. Laslett J. Pott shows us what a couple of hundred years ago was a suistitute for the comic papers of the present day. The attitude of the story-teller is admirable, and the grouping altogether very skilful,—We are always glad to see Biblical subjects, since in these days they are but sparingly treated. Mr. Calderon has been decide fly successful in his "Hagar." Here we see the poor Egyptian handmaiden, who no doubt presumed on her position, and could be "cheeky" on occasion. She is cowering under a rock in the wilderness, but the angel will presently bid her return, and submit herself to the jealous mistress who has treated her so harshly.



MR. GLADSTONE gave evidence on Tuesday at an inquiry at Hawarden, instituted by the Flintshire County Council, into the claims of Hawarden to a school under the new Welsh Intermediate Education Act. After he had spoken in support of these claims, he was asked his opinion on several questions regarding the character of the instruction to be given in these new Intermediate Schools, and their general organisation. As to classical education, he thought that too much of it had in the past been "thrust down the throats" of all and sundry, and that the country suffered from the reaction which the discovery of the previous blunder produced. He was of opinion that the example of Scotland favoured moderate attempts to give classical knowledge of certain kinds, "of those kinds which can be turned to account." He attaches great importance to both technical and physical education, and to the training of the hand and eye. As regarded the training of the eye, he felt strongly that some branches of natural history deserved a higher place than they had yet obtained in modern theories of education. Mr. Gladstone also pleaded for the participation of girls in intermediate education and in educational endowments.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, on being presented with the freedom of the blinder.

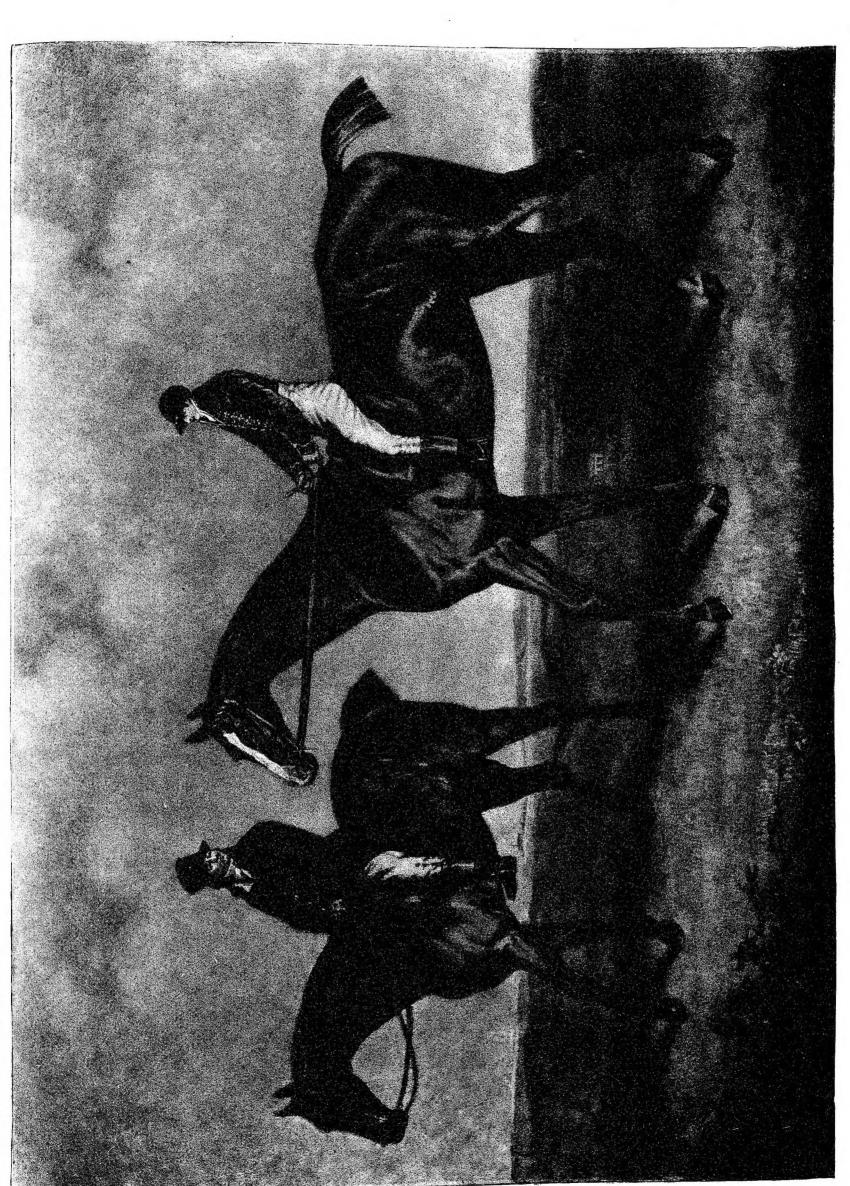
diate education and in educational endowments.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, on being presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, was its guest at a banquet on Monday, when he made another of his frank and dashing speeches on the new African Question. Again he expressed his fear that in Africa British interests may be further sacrificed to German. The county under consideration is, he maintained, in the sphere of induence allotted to Great Britain by an understanding arrived at with Germany on July 2nd, 1887. No one, he said, has talked of any other region. There has been a virtuous regard for every acre in the spheres of influence belonging to other nations. All that he asked was that Englishmen should be allowed to act on their legal right to trade and open up communications in the region recogasked was that Englishmen should be allowed to act on their legal right to trade and open up communications in the region recognised by pact with Germany to be British. Hundreds of young Englishmen, Mr. Stanley said, are clamouring for employment in the noble work—the rails are ready, the cotton-bales are packed for the markets, the ships with their crews are in the ports, and at the other end of the line, expectant of the answer, twelve minious of Africans are waiting with their products.

LORD GRANVILLE received on Theodom Administration to request

LORD GRANVILLE received on Tuesday a deputation to request LORD GRANVILLE received on Tuesday a deputation to request him to support the Earl of Meath's Bill, legalising the election of women as County Councillors. The deputation included Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden, Miss Cons, and other ladies, some of whom addressed his lordship. Stress was laid, as usual, on the benefits which women and children—there are 7,000 female lumities within the jurisdiction of the London County Council—musi derive from the proposed arrangement. Lady Sandhurst pointelly remarked that, whatever might be the general reputation of ladies in regard to talking, they had shown that when in public bodies remarked that, whatever might be the general reputation of ladies in regard to talking, they had shown that when in public bedies they did much more working than talking. Lord Granville replied that he had already shown his agreement with the deputation, and promised that he would cordially support Lord Meath's Bill.

THERE are eleven small gardens, churchyards, and playgounds in London which have been reclaimed for general use and
recreation by Lord Meath's excellent Metropolitan Public Gardens



# SETTION

Slein, o Chamal None find by His frace the Duke of Queundoorn, fisiled in 180?, gut by Brussand, bist Dumber, Hummlar grand Damber, Hish Ostober Callando at Normanket. In 1807 at 5 9: old the Basson Letcher, 100 G; and a Clip of the Ostober Ostombor Andres Lutson, and Prise Salando at Name of WALES, This Plate is



"HOMELESS"

Royal Academy



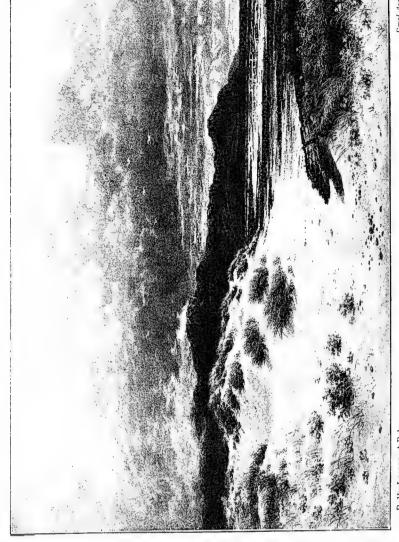
G. P. JACOMB-HOOD

"THE WITCHES' DANCE"

Royal Academy



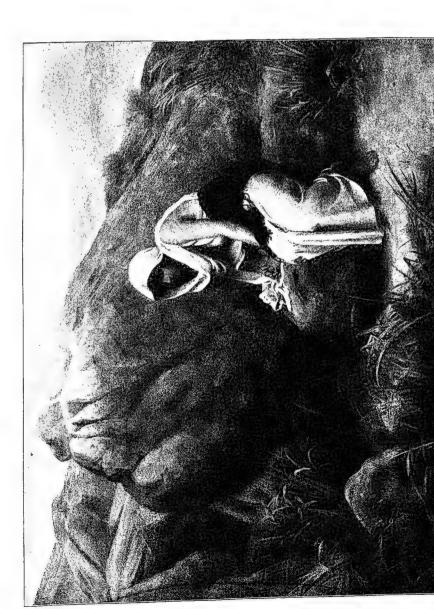
Royal Academy





"LTON FROM WINDSOR"





" HAGAR" (Copyright in the possession of the Artist)

Y E A R - III, PICTURES

Association. Its funds are inadequate to maintain them any longer, and a Committee of the London County Council have recomand a Committee of the London County Council have recommended this body to devote to their maintenance 1,000% a year for mended this body to detect the maintenance 1,000% a year for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time it was hoped that eighteen months, as the expiration of this recommendation of this recommendation. District Councils would be in onice and undertake to maintain them. A motion approving of this recommendation has been several times before the Council, which came to a decision on the several times meeting on Tuesday. several times before the Council, which came to a decision on the matter at its meeting on Tuesday. Several amendments to the motion were proposed, and ultimately one by Sir T. Farrer was narred to by a majority of 6—42 votes for, 36 against—by which the Council undertook to devote not less than 900/. a year to the maintenance of the eleven open spaces until October 31st, 1892.

IRFLAND.—Some very welcome words of wisdom have been spiken by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to the missistatements on the Glensharrold estate, who are being the missistatements on the Glensharrold estate, who are being the missistatements on the Glensharrold estate. IRELAND.—Some very welcome words of wisdom have been spiken by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to the missishen by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to the missishen by the Glensharrold estate, who are being induced by guided tenants on the Glensharrold estate, who are being induced by guided tenants on the Handel Landlord, but by the perfectly impartial Judges of the Landed landlord, but by the perfectly impartial Judges of the Landed Fetates Court. These include the cancelling of 2,227% out of Fetates Court. These include the cancelling of 2,227% out of Fetates Court. These include the cancelling of 2,227% out of Fetates Court. These include the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original rental having been judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original judicial rental ludicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original judicial rental of 5,42% to 3,84%, the original judic Unveiling a monument to a Fenian named Edward Baylan at Cork, on Saturday afternoon, a former ally of his, a Mr. Doran, denounced Mr Parnell as "the great misleader," and when this language was objected to by another sympathiser with the deceased Fenian, Mr. Doran told his interrupter that he was "an avowed enemy of his politics and his party." Of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Doran spoke with the atmost contempt as "the man from Hawarden" who "could recourse he was not in power against the execution of the whine, because he was not in power, against the execution of the people of Ireland; but, when he was in power, allowed them to be butchered to maintain the dignity of British law."

butchered to maintain the dignity of British law."

SIR GEORGE BURNS, one of the foremost pioneers of steamnavigation, died at Wemyss House, Wemyss Bay, in his ninety-fifth year. His father, Dr. Burns, was for seventy-two years Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, and died in his ninety-sixth year. His elder brother, Dr. John Burns, was the first Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. Some seventy-two years ago George Burns and another brother, James, started as merchants in Glasgow, and twelve years later, having substituted steam for sailing-vessels in the Glasgow and Liverpool trade they amalgamated this concern with that of the MacIvers of the latter city. The shipping department of the business was greatly developed under the direction of George Burns, and it was through him that the requisite capital was found which enabled Samuel Cunard to tender for the conveyance of the North American mails, and thus found the famous business known as the Cunard Line. The contract with the British Government was signed by Samuel The contract with the British Government was signed by Samuel Cunard, George Burns, and David MacIver, and in their three families the whole concern became exclusively vested. Their first steamship sailed in July, 1840, and until about thirty years ago the management at Glasgow remained in the hands of Mr. George Burns, who was created a Baronet in 1887. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. John Burns, who is chairman of the company (limited), to which some ten or twelve years ago the concern was transferred, the representatives of the three founders retaining, however, a large financial share in it.

ever, a large financial share in it.

Our Obituary includes the death, in his fifty-fifth year, of the Earl of Milltown, Lord-Lieutenant of County Wicklow, and known in legislation as the author of the Flogging of Burglars Bill, which has yet to become law; in his forty-fifth year, of the Hon. William II. Ravenscroft, Auditor-General of Ceylon; in his sixty-first year, of General Frederic Brine, late Royal Engineers, who served as a volunteer in the Crimea, and afterwards distinguished himself in various engagements with the Chinese; in his eighty-second year, of Major-General William I. Birdwood, R.E., who served in the Chinese Expeditionary Force of 1840-1, and was subsequently appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department; in his sixtieth year, of Lieu-Chinese Expeditionary Force of 1840-1, and was subsequently appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department; in his sixtieth year, of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, who served as aide-de-camp to Sir George Brown during the Crimean War, and had been since 1881 Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; of the Venerable John Gibbs, Archdeacon of Down; in his seventy-fifth year, of Dr. James P. Brougham, Surgeon-Major Bengal Army; in his seventy-seventh year, of Mr. Thomas Drysdale, of Liverpool, head of the well-known mercantile firm of Buenos Ayres, the list survivor of the enterprising Scotchman who, fifty years ago, went out to the River Plate and largely contributed to the commercial prosperity of the Argentine Republic; in his sixtyniuth year, of Mr. William Braham, a deputy-Alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate Within, and a leading member of the Corporation of London; in his seventy-seventh year, of Dr. Marten de Bartolome, Seafor Physician in Sheffield, early in life a Spanish refugee; in his sixty-first year, of Mr. Charles Cousins, Director of Music, Royal Military School of Music; in his seventy-third year, of Mr. Robert W. Smiles (brother of Dr. Smiles, the well-known author), formerly Chief Librarian of the Manchester Corporation Free Libraries; in his ninety-second year, of Commander G. F. Henslow, who entered the Navy so long ago as 1811, and was the oldest Naval Knight of Windsor baying been appointed in 1841; who entered the Navy so long ago as 1811, and was the oldest Naval Knight of Windsor, having been appointed in 1841; and in his eighty-fourth year, of Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, the enterent German scholar and classical teacher, whose early distance Consont led to his being appointed to read with the late Prince Consort ying at the University of Bonn. Settling in 1637, he became known in the world of scholarship as one of a cubr's editors and expositors, and, in 1846, was appointed, and for identy years remained, Rector of the High School of Edinlurgh, giving at intervals, at the request of the Prince Consort, lettics on history to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinlungh. He became next for eight years Principal of the Interthigh. He became next for eight years Principal of the International College at Isleworth, and was then appointed Classical Framiner to the University of London. When he was disabled some eighteen months ago by a severe accident, his friends and sympathisers presented him with a testimonial amounting to more than 1,400l. In 1881, he received a Civil List Pension of 50l, which was doubled in 1886. Dr. Schmitz was the author of various histories and manuals, the projector and editor of the "Classical Museum," and a copious contributor to Dr. William Smith's classical dictionaries. dictionaries.

A WATERLOO BALL AND BANQUET will be held in Brussels by A WATERLOO BALL AND BANQUET will be held in Brussels by the English residents to commemorate the coming seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle. The festivities are to take place in the hall of the Rue de la Blanchisserie, which, according to many authorities, was the identical room used for the famous ball on the high thefore Waterland night before Waterloo.



THE House of Commons met on Monday after the Whitsun Recess; that more hardly-worked body, the Lords, extending their interval of leisure till Thursday, when they came back as usual to find no work to do. It is small wonder that Peers, being, after all, human, should sometimes betray a keen delight in thwarting the House of Commons. Through five months of the season they, in ignominious fashion, are flouted by the other House. All important measures are initiated in the Commons, and the Commons are uncommonly leisurely in their dealings. In the last months of the Session, sometimes in the last week, Bills are shovelled across from the Commons into the House of Lords, and, after doing nothing for months, the Peers are expected to run a Bill through in a few hours. To do them justice, they prove equal to the occasion, but the process is obviously not an ideal one from a business point of view.

As yet, the three great measures of the Session—the Land Purchase Bill, the Tithes Bill, and the Compensation Bill—tarry in the Commons, with practically all the real work yet to be done. They have all been read a second time, this stage being carried by majorities that would in ordinary circumstances promise a speedy passage. But, notably in respect of the Tithes Bill and the Land Purchase Bill, reservations and stipulations were made by prominent members supporting the second reading which promise tight work in Committee.

When the House re-assembled members were all agog to know in what order these three Bills would be approached. On the eve of the adjournment for the holidays Mr. Smith had created some surprise by the announcement that the Tithes Bill would have precedence given to it. It was rumoured on Monday morning that this decision had been reconsidered, and that the Compensation Bill this decision had been reconsidered, and that the Compensation BII would be put in the forefront of the battle. Mr. Smith was not in his place on Monday; and Mr. Goschen, questioned on this point answered with curious hesitation, leaving the final announcement for Mr. Smith to make on the following day. This uncertainty was explained by the fact that the Cabinet Council was summoned to meet on Tuesday, at which doubtless the matter was discussed. Certainly at the sitting of the House Mr. Goschen was able to state in curtest phrase that the Tithes Bill would be taken first; at which the Caponistical laughed and cherred knowingly, seeing in this the Opposition laughed, and cheered knowingly, seeing in this arrangement of business evidence that either the Compensation Bill or the Land Purchase Bill is doomed.

Supply was the first Order of the Day on Monday, and the whole Supply was the first Urder of the Day on Monday, and the whole sitting was devoted to an effort to carry the Colonial Vote. The attendance was not large, successive divisions showing a maximum muster of 170. Of this the Government had the lion's share, generally coming out of the Division Lobby with majorities of two to one. But the minority was compact and active, and succeeded in presenting an impregnable resistance to the effort to get the vote. Mr. Gladstone was not present, nor did Sir William Harcourt put in an appearance. In his absence Mr. John Morley took the command of the Front Opposition Bench Mr. Goschen leading on the other of the Front Opposition Bench, Mr. Goschen leading on the other side in the place of Mr. Smith. Lord Randolph Churchill, fresh

an appearance. In his absence Mr. John Morley took the command of the Front Opposition Bench, Mr. Goschen leading on the other side in the place of Mr. Smith. Lord Randolph Churchill, fresh from his triumph at Manchester, spent the early part of the week in close vicinity to Epsom, under the hospitable roof of the Durdans. Mr. Chamberlain looked in, but did not stay; Lord Hartington reserving his first appearance after the holidays for the discussion on the Derby holiday, which came off on Tuesday.

In these circumstances, Sir George Campbell came boldly to the front, and loomed large through the discussion. He began by wanting to give up Heligoland, a proposal in which he was assured of the warm sympathy of Germany. He had also the support of patriots like Mr. Labouchere and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. But Baron de Worms, in charge of the vote, stubbornly held on to what was contemptuously alluded to as "the sandbank," and this thin end of the wedge of separation was successfully resisted. Then Mr. Picton took his turn with a long sermon about Sierra Leone. The member for Leicester, who commenced his career as a public orator in the pulpit of a conventicle, preserves to this day the particular style and flavour of that school. He is even so careful in following its traditions that he writes out his discourse, and, in spite of the rule to the contrary, which is one of the cherished bulwarks of the House of Commons, remorselessly reads it. It is quite as long as the ordinary sermon, but members of the House of Commons, having fuller freedom of action than is enjoyed in chapel when the doors are shut, usually walk out during the discourse. Mr. Picton, with apparently undiminished enjoyment, reads every page of his manuscript, with well-ordered inflection of voice and monotonous gestures of the closed right hand.

The nett result of the proceedings of Monday night was that the Government did not get a single vote in Supply, an experience repeated on Tuesday, when the Education Vote came on. Sir William Dyke was overwhelme

the Education Vote.

It was only a portion of the sitting that had been secured for debate on this important question, and Ministers felt that it would be undesirable to resist the demand to make another night of it. At the outset of the sitting Mr. Pickersgill had moved the adjournment in order to discuss as a matter of urgent public importance the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Police to regulate in the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Police to regulate in the interests of public traffic the route of the gigantic procession which will to-morrow (Saturday) proceed to Hyde Park to protest against the Compensation Bill. The motion for the adjournment was supported chiefly from below the Gangway by members like Mr. Cremer, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Rowlands, and Mr. Bradlaugh. Once Mr. Childers interposed, and in very guarded language seemed to protest against the course defended by the Home Secretary. But as far as the Leaders of the Opposition were concerned it was manifestly a half-hearted business, which presently called forth from Mr. Cunhinghame Graham an unusually animated and pointed protest. The occupants of the Front Bench, he said, sat like stuffed figures at Madame Tussaud's. In somewhat mixed metaphor he called

The occupants of the Front Bench, he said, sat like stuffed figures at Madame Tussaud's. In somewhat mixed metaphor he called upon the people of London to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the silence" of these right hon. gentlemen, and with a parting kick at Mr. John Morley hotly resumed his seat.

The House did not sit on Wednesday, it being Derby Day, the opportunity for holiday having been secured after a debate notable opportunity for holiday having been secured after a debate notable for a bright speech by Lord Elcho, and by the smallness of the majority. In a House of 293 members the motion for adjournment over the Derby was carried by only 27 votes, a fact which, by comparison with earlier triumphs, is regarded as the near forerunner of the abolition of this time-honoured Parliamentary vacation.

THE QUAKERS have nearly died out in the United States, even in the State of Pennsylvania, their great stronghold.



THE TURF.—Last Wednesday was the most miserable Derby day for many years. The rain drizzled steadily down. One can hardly wonder that Surefoot showed temper, and endeavoured to "savage" some of his opponents. Whatever was the cause, he ran most ungenerously, and only got fourth place. First was Sir James Miller's Sainfoin, the second favourite, second Le Nord, who thus partially retrieved his character, and third the Duke of Westminster's Orwell. Watts steered the winner. The other events at Epsom require little notice. Colonel North was very successful on Tuesday, winning the Rammer Two-Year-Old Plate with Nitrate Queen and the Epsom Plate with Iddesleigh. In the Woodcote Stakes, however, his Simonian, who started favourite, could only get second to Mr. D. Cooper's Melody. In the Egmont Plate Jack o' Lantern repeated his Manchester victory.

At Manchester last week Mr. L. de Rothschild's Bumptious secured the Breeders' Foal Stakes, and Jack o' Lantern the Beaufort Handicap, Colonel North supplying the second in each case with Sir Frederick Roberts and Iddesleigh; while, by a curious coincidence, Prince Hampton won the John o' Gaunt Plate for Mr. Blundell Maple, just at the same time as the same owner's Princess

coincidence, Prince Hampton won the John o' Gaunt Plate for Mr. Blundell Maple, just at the same time as the same owner's Princess Hampton was winning the Rothamstead Stakes at Harpenden. The principal event, of course, was the Manchester Cup, for which the unlucky Vasistas was made favourite. As usual, however, he could only get third, the winner turning up in Lord Randolph Churchill's L'Abbesse de Jouarre, who developed unexpected staying-power. Father Confessor was second. On Saturday the Whitsuntide Plate fell to M. E. Blanc's Révérend, while Niagara did the fielders a rare turn by bowling over the odds of 100 to 8 laid on Shillelagh.—Heaume won the French Derby on Sunday, but pulled up very lame, and was subsequently scratched for the Epsom event. Epsom event.

Epsom event.

CRICKET.—The best performance yet accomplished by the Australians was their innings victory over Lancashire last week, when, after totalling 316, they got rid of their opponents for 78 and 83, Turner taking eleven wickets at a cost of less than six runs apiece. Against the very strong team pitted against them this week by the M.C.C., however, the Colonists did not fare well, and owing to the good bowling of Martin, and some very determined batting by Gunn and Messrs. Stoddart, Shuter, and Grace, were defeated by seven wickets. Lancashire again fared badly against Oxford University, for whom Mr. E. Smith bowled very well; and Yorkshire succumbed to Cambridge, but afterwards defeated Sussex by six wickets. Middlesex gained a brilliant victory over Notts last week, while Surrey, with the fine score of 464 (M. Read 135), beat Gloucestershire by an innings, and afterwards defeated Derbyshire, after having all the worst of the match. Oxford University succumbed to M.C.C.—In the way of curiosities we may note that Mr. C. I. Thornton knocked up 138 for the Lyric Club, against the Green Jackets, in 58 minutes; that at Portsmouth the Corinthians scored 602 (Mr. P. J. T. Henery 128, Major Bethune 126, Mr. L. G. Bonham-Carter 117), against the United Service; and that St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, dismissed Kent College, Canterbury, for an absolute cypher—not a single run or extra being scored. extra being scored.

YACHTING. — The London season began last week. Up to the YACHTING.—The London season began last week. Up to the present, Mr. James Bell's famous Thistle has been most successful in the matter of getting home first, though she did not take a first prize until the Channel Match of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club. Mr. P. A. Raili's Yarana took the first prize of the Royal London, Royal Thames, and Royal Cinque Ports; Colonel Bagot's Creole, after losing twenty minutes by getting over the line too soon, scored a most meritorious victory in the New Thames race; and Mr. James Jameson's big new boat, Iwerna, secured her maiden success in the Royal Thames Channel Match.

POLO.—At Hurlingham, the First (Royal) Dragoons drew the Home Club, but afterwards succumbed to the Freebooters.—At the Ranelagh Club, Sussex (with three Peats in the team) defeated Derbyshire after a very close match.

Derbyshire after a very close match.

TENNIS.—Pettitt beat Saunders by seven setts to five—the same margin by which he beat Lambert in 1885—and so retained the Championship. On the last day, the winner adopted his opponent's game, and played more on the floor than usual, making many excellent chases. Considering that he was short of practice, his victory stamps him as the most marvellous natural player of the game the world has ever seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The final tie of the Irish Lawn Tennis Championship produced a most exciting struggle between Mr. E. W. Lewis and Mr. W. J. Hamilton, when the former, after losing the first two setts, won the next three and the match.—The billiard season came to an end on Saturday, when Peall, who has been in marvellous form throughout the year, beat Coles, to whom he was conceding 1,500 points in 8,000, by 138 points.—The Coaching Club held its first meet on Saturday last, when three-and-twenty coaches paraded at the Magazine, the most generally admired team being the well-matched browns of Baron Deichmann. MISCELLANEOUS .- The final tie of the Irish Lawn Tennis

GAME IN CEYLON is becoming excessively scarce, thanks to the industry of the natives in killing all the animals in the low country. A native family will settle down in a district for a few months till they have shot every head of game within reach, and then move on to another quarter to repeat the same wholesale

THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE LATE EMPEROR TREBERIES OF GERMANY in the Friedenskirche at Potsdam cannot be finished by the promised date—the 15th inst. The building should have been consecrated on the second anniversary of the Emperor's death, but the works are in such a backward condition that the ceremony must be postponed.

DE POSIPONEO.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A CLOCK has just been paid by one of the Rothschilds. The clock was a beautiful specimen of the Louis XV. period, which had been given as a wedding present to a Countess Fitzwilliam many generations ago, and had been kept as an heirloom at one of the family seats, Milton Hall, Northamptonshire.

THE LOFTIEST CATHEDRAL IN THE WORLD is now claimed by THE LOFTIEST CATHEDRAL IN THE WORLD IS now claimed by Ulm, in Wittemberg. The last stone of the spire has just been laid, raising the height of the tower to 530 ft.—18 ft. above those of Cologne. The building was commenced in 1377, and its completion will be commemorated by three days' festivities, beginning on June 28th, and including an elaborate historical procession.

THE CHEAP "ZONE TARIFF" on the Austrian State Railways THE CHEAR "LONE TARIFF" on the Austrian State Railways comes into force on the 16th inst., having proved so successful on the Hungarian lines. The alteration will benefit British travellers, as it affects the most frequented tourist routes. For instance, instead of the firs'-class journey from Salzburg to Vienna costing nearly 11. 6s. as at present, the "zone" tariff will reduce the charge to 17s. No free luggage is allowed.



WITH THE HOLIDAY FOLK TO HAMPTON COURT ON WHIT MONDAY





DRAWN BY PERCY MACQUOID

Mildred was usually to be found established under one of the great old cedars, with Lucy beside her.

### "MADAME LERC LEROUX"

### TROLLOPE, ELEANOR FRANCES Ву

AUTHOR OF "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLES," "AMONG ALIENS," "LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA," "THAT UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE," &C.

### CHAPTER XLI.

THE presence of Lady Charlotte and Mildred at Avonthorpe was very agreeable to Mrs. Avon for several reasons. In the first place, on the plea of Mildred's delicate health, and the necessity of frequent carriage exercise for her, her pony-phaeton was sent down to Avontherpe for her use, as well as a couple of saddle-horses, under the charge of the grey-haired groom from Enderby Court.

But, when the vehicle was there, Mildred found she liked strolling great valout the grounds better than driving and begoed Mrs. Avon

out, when the vehicle was there, Mildred found she liked stroking gently about the grounds better than driving, and begged Mrs. Avon to give the ponies a little exercise, which that lady obligingly did. She drove about from one limit of her visiting neighbourhood to the other, enjoying herself extremely in talking to every one about their sterr little cousin, Mildred Enderby, who was Goodness only knew how rich, but as simple as a child, and so extraordinarily fond of her girls.

If it be vulgar to attach a great deal of importance to wealth, and to be somewhat boastful about one's rich relations, it must be oward to be somewhat boastful about one's rich relations, it must be oward that poor Mrs. Avon was, to that extent, a very vulgar woman. But, really, an impartial observer must perceive that a high tone of feeling—like genius—is distributed mysteriously among the human race, appearing in the most unexpected quarters, and reing "conspicuous by its absence" in others where one might considerable refusing to make much use of the pony-carriage,

Resides refusing to make much use of the pony-carriage, Mildred declared that she seldom felt strong enough to enjoy a rile; and so the saddle-horses were placed at the disposition of the Misses Avon, who, as well as their mother, were thus enabled to canvince the county that they were not dead and buried, as Mrs. Avon had once feared might be supposed. Of course, anything like gaiety would be out of the question just yet; they were still westing mourning for their father, but still they could ride or drive over to spend a quiet afternoon hour with dear Lady Addenbrook and dear Mrs. Mordyke, and half-a-dozen other dear neighbours and dear Mrs. Mordyke, and half-a-dozen other dear neighbours beyond walking distance; and, perhaps, resume one or two flitta-tions nipped in the bud by their family misfortunes, and present themselves in the new and becoming light of returning prosperity. Lady Charlotte facilitated these pleasant expeditions by saying to Mrs. Ayon in her west resume their feeding.

Mrs. Avon, in her most peremptory fashion—

"If you and the girls stay at home for me, Laura, I shall take
Milled and the girls stay at home for me, Laura, I shall take
Milled and the girls stay at home for me, Laura, I shall take
Milled and the girls stay at home for me, Laura, I shall take Mildred away and go to the seaside. Quiet is what she needs; and, I assure you, quiet is the best restorative for me also. Nothing else alleviates my headache. If you make a fuss of any sort I will not star." Lady Charlotte had not been quite herself for some days after her unexpected meeting with Rushmere. It was understood in the family that the sight of one so intimately associated with the memory of her brother Hubert had brought on an attack of Lady Charlotte's distressing nervous malady. What she desired, and, indeed, insisted on, was to be left alone and unnoticed as much as possible. She passed the greater part of the day in a tiny boudoir opening out of her bedroom, the windows of which commanded a somewhat wild view of the Avonthorpe Woods, backed by a line of distant hills.

Mildred, too, urged her cousins to use her horses freely; and when Miss Lucy Marston arrived, they felt less compunction in being absent from Mildred's side.

Thus, during the first fortnight of Lucy's visit, the two friends Lady Charlotte had not been quite herself for some days after

being absent from Mildred's side.

Thus, during the first fortnight of Lucy's visit, the two friends were left very much to themselves.

This was exactly what Mildred desired. And as for Lucy, the tranquillity, the delicious country air for which she had been pining, the pleasant material surroundings of the old-fashioned pining, the pleasant material surroundings of the old-fashioned pining, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone house, where every object was poetised by association with bygone house, where every object was poetised by association with bygone house, where every object was poetised by association with bygone house, where every object was poetised by association with bygone house, where every object was poetised by association with bygone house, where every object was poetised by association

And then, although they were left very much to them

were not quite aione.

It was wonderful how frequently Dick's avocations—looking after stable-yard, farm-yard, paddock, or the new plantations—obliged him to go through the West Garden, where Mildred was usually to him to go attablished under one of the great all real results. him to go through the west Garden, where Mildred was usually to be found established under one of the great old cedars, for which Avonthorpe was famous, with Lucy beside her. There the two friends would sit, reading, working, talking, or—frequently—in a happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her happy sile eyes, full of dreamy contentment, gazing at the fair, green, southern

country.

Of course it was impossible for the master of Avonthorpe to pass by this group under the cedars without a word.

by this group under the cedars without a word.

Sometimes he would heroically proceed on his way with only a Sometimes he would heroically proceed on his way with only a brief greeting. But most often he lingered to exchange a few brief greeting. But most often he lingered to exchange a few words with them: looking down on the two young faces with a words with them; looking down on the two young faces with a gleam of radiant satisfaction in his honest blue eyes. And then in the late afternoon, when Mrs. Avon and her daughters were giving the county ocular demonstration of their existence, Dick would come and throw himself on the grass at Mildred's feet, and declare

that he was as tired as a dog, and required to have his strength and

spirits recruited by being petted and made much of.
Mildred was always ready to respond to this demand, and to
hope that poor dear Cousin Dick would not work himself to

But Lucy was much less sympathetic; and laughingly declared that Mr. Avon was an impostor, who came begging for compassion on false pretences, and who really did nothing but enjoy himself from morning to night.

from morning to night.

"What a first-rate slave-driver you would make, Miss Marston!" said Dick, on one of these occasions, leaning on his elbow, and tilting up his soft felt hat to look at her.

"You know I served an apprenticeship to the business; I ought to know something about it," answered Lucy, glancing at him with a quick smile, and then looking away again.

"How, dear?" said Mildred, wonderingly. "Oh, do you mean with that dentist man? It always has seemed to me so unaccountable that a dentist should require so many private secretaries. When Uncle Reginald was in the Cabinet even, he only had one—he told me so!" he told me so!

Lucy and Dick exchanged a conscious smile. Mildred's idea of Lucy and Dick exchanged a conscious smile. Mildred's idea of Lucy's occupation and position at Professor Tudway Didear's was about as far from the fact as the story of Aladdin is far from presenting an accurate picture of the average Chinese street-boy. The doctors had advised keeping the sunny side of things to Mildred as much as possible until her nerves should have thoroughly recovered their tone. Miss Lucy Marston and Mr. Richard Avon had held sage counsel together on the subject, and Lucy had been careful to spare dear Mildred some ugly particulars, which would have pained and depressed her.

and depressed her.

But it was impossible for her to maintain that sort of reticence with Dick. Had he not rescued her from the drunken groom? Had he not climbed up those squalid stairs, and sat for half-anhour in Mrs. Barton's room on the fourth story? He was the only being at Avonthorpe who knew, or guessed, the depths of poverty into which Lucy had sunk, or had any conception of the sordid details which make up poverty in a great city. To the Miss Avons the chief sting of poverty consisted in wearing home-made frocks; and Mildred's idea of it was like that of a child looking at the cold, muddy streets from its nursery window. But Dick really did understand the matter.

He had undergone many hardships during his early Australian experiences, and he was rather prone to dwell on that time in talking with Lucy. They had many opportunities for private converunderstand the matter.

sation, for Mildrel would suddenly beg Lucy to gather a certain rose she had noticed in the terrace-garden during her morning walk, and desire Dick to help her to find it; or when Dick was describing some delightful spot in the Avonthorpe Woods where he had rambled as a boy, and where the primroses were now displaying their bright constellations under arching boughs, Mildred would say, "Take Lucy to see it; she will be able to tell me all about it." And nobody at Avonthorpe thought of disputing Mildred's commands.

say, "Take Lucy to see it; she will be able to tell me all about it." And nobody at Avonthorpe thought of disputing Mildred's commands.

"I wonder what you would think of Australia, Miss Marston?" he said to her once when they were rambling thus together, and Lucy was filling a basket with wild flowers for her friend.

"Well," she answered, playfully, "I should not like rashly to hazard an opinion on that score. And even if I had seen it, I should have been cautious in pronouncing; since, naturally, my impressions would be so important to the Australians!"

"Do you know, I sometimes think that if it were not for the girls, I would go back to Australia. My mother could do very well. But there are the girls."

"Oh! But surely that would be a pity, would it not? You are doing such wonders on the estate here! Every one says that the changes and improvements you have made are so excellent!".

"Every one says—what every one knows very lit le about. Something I manage to do, of course; some pottering and tinkering; felling here, planting there; a little new drainage; some improvement in the labourers' cottages. But the truth is, capital is needed to do any good; nothing very vast; but a fair sum which I could have clear in my hands to expend as I thought fit. Then, indeed, poor old Avonthorpe might lift up its head again. There's a good deal of land which might be bought back on easy terms just now," pursued Dick, warming with the subject which lay very near his heart. "Mortgages could be paid off, and—— But what's the use of talking? I telieve I belong, by nature, to the poor-devil species. You know there is such a species—well-marked, and healthily developed. We poor devils are not to be confounded with the scamp, or the vagabond, or the shabby-genteel, or any other variety of the great family of the Impecunious. We are generally younger sons. We never, by any chance, have fortunes left us, or strike oil, or turn up the big nugget. We go out to India and the colonies. We are soldiers and sailors, or—in the bush—shee

word before!"

"Bitter? I didn't mean to be bitter. Only one gets rather tired sometimes." Then, meeting her dark eyes, full of pained sympathy, he said, "But I'm awfully ashamed of myself for talking to you in this way; I am indeed! Please forgive me. But it's partly your own fault for listening so patiently and understandingly. You're too sweet and kind. It only makes a fellow—— Don't tell Mildred! She'd never forgive me for having bothered you."

"I am so sorry that you have these troubles," said Lucy, tremulously.

lously.

He did not speak for some time, but walked beside her in silence, the brambles with a hunting-crop with head bent down, switching the brambles with a hunting-crop he carried in his hand. When they arrived within sight of the cedar-tree where Mildred, in her black dress, made a dark shade within a shade, Dick said,

"I've been a selfish brute, but shake hands just to show you bear

no malice."

She put out her hand smiling, but in the instant of meeting his eyes she met no answering smile—only a sad, wistful, passionate look. Almost immediately, however, he smiled, too, and pressed her hand. Then he rather put it from him than let it go, and, drawing a deep breath, said, "There!"

A few minutes later Mrs. Avon and her eldest daughter, returning from their drive, found them all three under the great tree, drinking tea; Dick at his cousin's feet, and Mildred feeding him with sweet cake. Lucy was sitting a little apart at a wicker tea-table which

cake. Lucy was sitting a little apart at a wicker tea-table, which had been carried out on to the lawn, and Miss Avon considered that

Lucy Marston was showing herself to be very discreet.

Lucy had been graciously received by all the ladies at Avonthorpe.

Mrs. Avon, who liked to see pretty persons around her, was delighted to find that dear Mildred's "companion," as she persisted in styling her, was not in the least a fright. The enthusiasm of the Misses Avon on this score was, perhaps, more moderate. But

the Misses Avon on this score was, perhaps, more moderate. But they allowed that she had great tact, and was never in the least intrusive; which, considering dear Mildred's exaggerated partial.ty for her, was greatly to her credit.

Lucy, in truth, was more likely to err in the opposite direction, and withdraw herself proudly when Mildred's cousins were sitting with her in the morning room or strolling with her in the grounds.

"Why do you run away so often?" asked Mildred one day.

"Dear Mildred, I never run away from you. But other people may not want to have so much of me."

"Nonsense! Then other people cannot have so much of me. You are my sister. I think they all understand that very well."

It was clear that Miss Enderby, of Enderby Court, was by no means unconscious of her own importance in the Avon family. It did not elate her nor cause her to give herself any airs. She simply recognised it with her usual matter-of-fact good sense. The thing was so.

Miss Avon had found it necessary to communicate to her mother her belief that Lady Charlotte desired to bring about a marriage between Mildred and Richard; for Mrs. Avon, who could never get on long without a grievance against Dick, after reproaching him for spending so much time away from his family, now began to complain that he was always "hanging about" the house.

Mrs. Avon was keenly alive to the immense advantages to the whole family of such a marriage. "But," said she musingly, to her daughter," I wonder whether Lord Grimstock would like it! Perhaps Lord Grimstock might expect something different for Mildred."

"What better could be expect, mamma?" returned Miss Avon, haughtily. "He cannot want money for her. (Miss Avon was very scornful of the idea that Lord Grimstock should hold any interested views on the subject of his niece's marriage.) "And as to anything else—if Mildred's mother was a Gaunt, we are Avons of Avonthorpe! And-it isn't her fault, of course, poor darling! but Sir Lionel's father was a navvy.'

"You think I had better not say anything to Charlotte, eh?"
"Say not a word to any one, mamma! Not a syllable, I beg and entreat you; or else you will embrouiller the whole thing!"
"It is not very probable, Mary, that I should speak of the matter

prematurely. But improbable though Mrs. Avon considered this to be, it never-

theless happened. She was a person who at all times found it necessary to her comfort to have an external audience for her hopes and fears; her fancies, desires, and satisfactions—above all, for her reflections on the majitations are included by the majitations are included by the majitations are included by the majitation and the majitations are included by the majitation and the majitation and the majitation are included by the majitation and the majitation and the majitation are included by the majitation are included b the meritorious way in which she had endured her trials, and on the certainty that had they been predicted to her when she was Miss Dalrymple, she would have laughed the prophet to scorn.

Thus, finding the secret her daughter had confided to her "burn her tongue"—as a new sixpence is said in nursery phrase to "burn the pocket"—she condescendingly gave some hints of the great event looming in the future to Miss Lucy Marston.\*

It was a lovely spring evening, on the day after Dick had talked

to Lucy of his being a "poor devil." The long shadows of the trees, feathered with their delicate new foliage, were swaying on the grass in a soft westerly breeze. From the West Garden sounds of laughing and talking came in wafts. Mrs. Avon had graciously invited Miss Marston to stroll with her to look at some new flower-heds which her son had been laving out and they were now leisurely

invited Miss Marston to stroll with her to look at some new flower-beds which her son had been laying out, and they were now leisurely approaching the house on their return.

"It is rather interesting; this will be the second alliance between the Avons and the Gaunts," Mrs. Avon was saying. "You know my husband's mother was a Lady Jane Gaunt, aunt to the Lady Jane whom you knew. Of course, my dear Miss Marston, I place every confidence in your discretion. But I thought, knowing how our dear Mildred regards you—"" our dear Mildred regards you-

our dear Mildred regards you—

She paused, as if expecting an answer.

Lucy's face had been averted while Mrs. Avon was speaking. She now turned it. Was it the low clear sunlight which gave it that pale brightness? And her eyes were full of tears.

"I think," she said, speaking with quiet fervour, "that it can seldom happen that one finds one's ideal for the person one loves best. But, if I had tried to imagine some one good enough for Mildred, I could have thought of no happier fate for her."

"Yes," said Mrs. Avon, divided between her wish to make a good figure on behalf of the family and her habitual disparagement of Dick, "I think that our dear Mildred will be happy. Of course, my son Richard has not Cedric's brilliancy. Ah, my dear, if you had ever seen Cedric, my noble boy! But Richard has a great many sterling qualities. I should not have trusted every young lady of your age with so delicate a matter, I assure you. Young people have not learned by the hard experience of life, as we have, that speech is silver and silence is gold."

Lucy scarcely seemed to hear her. She was looking at the clear reconstruction of the setting sun, and every now and then

silver and silence is gold."

Lucy scarcely seemed to hear her. She was looking at the clear green streak of sky above the setting sun, and every now and then raising her handkerchief to wipe away the tears which were now streaming down her cheeks.

Mrs. Avon began to be assailed by some qualms of fear lest she had gone too far. Mary would scold her dreadfully if it were found out that she had spoken. This girl seemed to be taking the thing too seriously. It was really very inconvenient for "companions," and people of that sort, to exhibit as much emotion as if they belonged to the family.

and people of that sort, to exhibit as much emotion as if they belonged to the family.

"Pray understand, Miss Marston," said Mrs. Avon, as they turned into a path which brought them within view of the house, "that there is nothing settled—no engagement. Nothing of the kind; and there can really be nothing for you to cry about, in any case."

"I could not help my tears. But 1 am glad for Mildred—glad from my heart. It was—only—the surprise, and—we have been like sisters from little, little children."

"Oh, exactly. But you are not sisters, after all." returned Mrs.

"Oh, exactly. But you are not sisters, after all," returned Mrs. Avon drily. "You will not say anything to Mildred? Promise

me."

"I should not dream of speaking to Mildred on such a subject, unless she spoke first to me. But I am sorry that you have told me, if you think Mildred would not wish me to κnow," said Lucy

simply This view of the matter had not occurred to Mrs. Avon, and she made no reply. But when they were almost at the door, and the merry voices from the West Garden were heard very distinctly, she said hurriedly, "Do go upstairs and bathe your eyes, Miss Marston! What will they think? Everybody will be wondering what is the matter! Would you like me to send you a tray to your own room, and say you have a headache and cannot come down to dinner? I will if you like." This view of the matter had not occurred to Mrs. Avon, and she

"I think I should be glad not to come down to dinner," said

"I think I should be glad not to come down to diffier, said Lucy, in a low voice.

"Very well. I will manage it. But you must appear in the drawing-room, you know, or Mildre I will be uneasy. And your eyes will be all right by that time." Then, as Lucy disappeared up the wide oaken staircase, Mrs. Avon said to herself that such a display of feeling was really quite absurd; and almost amounted to taking a liberty. There was nothing she (Mrs. Avon) detested so much as that weak want of self-control.

### CHAPTER XLII.

OWING to Lady Charlotte's indisposition, Lucy had seen very little of her ladyship since her arrival at Avonthorpe. But Lady Charlotte had spoken to her with civility, and had shown none of Charlotte had spoken to her with civility, and had shown none of the old jealousy of Mildred's affection for Lucy. All that had receded into a place of secondary importance. Mildred was no longer a childish creature in the schoolroom, to be influenced by girl-friends and governesses. Another influence (and one of which Lady Charlotte had no jealousy) was fast rendering all others as futile as a lighted taper in the sunlight.

Lady Charlotte had even volunteered to say that she thought the schoolmistress had acted very unfairly in dismissing Lucy from her employment on so frivolous a pretext as the capricious hostility of some vulgar schoolgirl. Lady Charlotte prided herself on being loftily just; and was ready to admit Madame Leroux's ill-treatment of Lucy with magnanimity.

of Lucy with magnanimity.

But notwithstanding these improved relations between them,

But notwithstanding these improved relations between them, Lady Charlotte was considerably surprised one morning, a day or two after Mrs. Avon's confidence to Lucy, by her maid bringing her a little note, begging the favour of a short interview if Lady Charlotte felt well enough to grant it; and signed Lucy Smith. Her old name of Marston was used by every one at Avonthorpe, mainly because Mildred refused to call her friend by any other. And, for a moment, Lady Charlotte did not remember who "Lucy Smith" was. But when she did remember, she returned a gracious message that she would be happy to receive Miss Marston at eleven o'clock.

At the hour named, Lucy appeared in the tiny boudsin before

o'clock.

At the hour named, Lucy appeared in the tiny boudoir before mentioned, opening from Lady Charlotte's bedroom. And her ladyship's first words were, "You are not looking well, Miss Marston; Avonthorpe air has not had its usual restorative effect on you, I fear."

"I have come, Lady Charlotte," was the utterly unexpected reply, "to ask you to help me to leave it."

"To leave it! Are you not happy here? Has any one been behaving discourteously, or unkindly, to you?"

behaving discourteously, or unkindly, to you?"

A quick suspicion had darted into Lady Charlotte's mind that perhaps "that fool, Laura Avon," had been behaving with impertinence to the girl. Surely Laura might take the trouble to be civil to a person for whose presence at Avonthorpe she (Charlotte Gaunt) had made herself in a measure responsible! Perhaps, too, Lady Charlotte was subtly flattered by Lucy's making an appeal to her. At any rate the tone in which she spoke implied that discourtesy shown to Miss Marston in that house would be displeasing to Lady Charlotte Gaunt.

to Lady Charlotte Gaunt.

Lucy earnestly assured her that this was not the case; that every one had been most kind to her; and that she hal never been so happy as in these weeks at Avonthorpe; but sooner or later she would have to resume working for her livelihood. Mildred spoke as if they were to go back to the old life of their childhood at Enderby Court. But that could not be at Enderby Court. But that could not be.

"Not permanently, perhaps—no," said her ladyship. "But there can be no immediate haste on your part to leave her, surely?" Their former positions seemed curiously reversed. It was almost as though Lady Charlotte were now pleading with Lucy to

remain.
"I will do nothing suddenly." answered Lucy. "I have thought

of it all a great deal; but I must try to find some employment. Mildred talks of remaining here nearly all the summer. I thought if you would help me—or Lady Grimstock—— If I had some prospect of a fixed engagement after the summer holidays—something which would be settled before I told Mildred; and by that time she will be quite strong, quite herself again. And—and she will not need me then."

will not need me then."

Lucy spoke in broken sentences, as if she was fighting down the continuous and something in the tone of her list words, "she will emotion; and something in the tone of her list words, "she will not need me then," was like a sudden il umination to Lady Charlotte. The girl had perceived the growing attachment between Charlotte. The girl had perceived the growing attachment between Charlotte. The girl had perceived the growing attachment between Charlotte. The girl had perceived the growing attachment between Lady end in the prospect of being superseded in her friend's regard.

"I will most willingly help you," she said, after a brief pause; "and so, I am sure, would Lady Grimstock, if necessary. You would not like to return to the school at Kensington?"

"and so, I am sure, would Lady Grimstock, if necessary. You would not like to return to the school at Kensington?"

"No," said Lucy, with a little shrinking movement of her shoulders; "and I am convinced that Madame Leroux would not receive me. She dislikes me."

"As to Madame Leroux, she would probably change her demeanour towards you very considerably if she knew you were a friend of ours." (Lady Charlotte purposely uttered the wor! "friend" with distinct emphasis. Lucy should understand that the calling her so was not an accidental phrase, but an intended grace.) "She must, at all events, know who Lady Grimstock is!" Lucy looked at her with surprise. "Do you not know that Lady Charlotte started violently, and put her hand to her head. "Impossible!" she exclaimed. "Madame Leroux! Butt—ary you sure you are not mistaken? Has she ever mentioned my family to you?"

"Never. But she spoke to me very seldom; and, latterly.

But she spoke to me very seldom; and, latterly, " Never.

"Never. But she spoke to me very sendin, and, latterly, scarcely at all."
"We have lost sight of each other for years," said Lady Churlotte. "But—yes—I remember now, the school she was placed in was in Kensington. How strange, how strange, that I should hear again of Caroline. Graham, just in these days!" She was thinking of Rushmere's unexpected reappearance. And now Caroline—I It was like a resurrection of her dead past. "She is married, then!

Who, and what, is her husband?"

Although Madame Leroux was supposed in the school to be a widow, yet Lucy had learned from the Hawkins's that this was no.

She replied that she believed Monsieur Leroux to have been a public singer; that he was now completely an invalid; and that she had never seen him. She waited a moment, but finding that she had never seen him She waited a moment, but finding that Lady Charlotte remained silent, and appeared to be absorbed in her own thoughts, she said, "I will not trouble you longer, Lady Charlotte. Thank you for hearing me, and for your promise of help. It will be something to hold by—a fixed point to keep steadily in view. For I must go away—I must."

"I will help you," said Lady Charlotte, in a fuller and more cordial tone than she had ever spoken in to Lucy. "Do not doubt me. And you know changes must come. They come to us all; the young blossom, and the old fade. But do not fear that under any circumstances, Mildred will cease to regard you affectionately."

tionately When Lucy had withdrawn, Lady Charlotte remained musing for

a long time. The news of Caroline Graham's marriage, after she had recovered from the first surprise, was not unwelcome to her. It lowered Caroline in her esteem; but it relieved her from a weight of painful compassion for the sadness of Caroline's lot. This was no tragedy,

then, but a drama with a commonplace ending!
"Since she could forget, it is better so," said Lady Charlotte to

herself.

And then, with the lightening of the cloud which for years had overshadowed Caroline's image in her mind, there returned to her something of the old feeling, part protecting kindness, part wilful petulance, with which she had been used to domineer over Caroline

petulance, with which she had been used to domineer over Caroline in their girlhood; a feeling like that of a spoiled child towards a petted animal. The sacredness of a life-long grief no longer held Caroline aloof, and unassailable by reproof or criticism.

It was clear that Caroline stood in need of guidance on some points; witness her capricious behaviour to Lucy. True, she had not been aware that the girl was in any way patronised by the Gaunts. When she should come to know it, great would be had surprise; and great, no doubt, her readiness to make amends. Possibly she had been misled by underlings in her judgment of Lucy. Caroline had always been somewhat rash and quick-tempered; but amenable, always, to her (Charlotte's) greater force tempered; but amenable, always, to her (Charlotte's) greater force of character, and general superiority.

"My influence over her was supreme. She certainly did worship me—poor 'Caroline!" said Lady Charlotte, reviewing sundry scenes in the past, which, during many years, she had forcibly kept her thoughts from dwelling on.

A secret motive was at work urging her to see and speak with Caroline once more—a motive which had lain dormant as a fever in the blood will do for a time, but which Lucy's words had suddenly called into conscious activity. She longed to speak to her of Rushmere. Rushmere.

Caroline Graham had been the only confidant of her feeling for

Caroline Graham had been the only confidant of her feeling for Rushmere in the days of her imperious youth and beauty. Caroline Graham was the only being on earth to whom she could give herself the relief of talking about that time; and since she had seen Rushmere again, her heart had been very full of it.

And who knows what romantic dreams were lurking there too? Charlotte Gaunt, despite her grey hair and faded complexion, was not old in years. She was but two years older than Caroling who was still beautiful and charming; at any rate, she was not! old to indulge in some day-dreams. With self for their theme, the thoughts of men and women flutter in wild flights and strange vagaries, which, could they be made visible, would mightily amount that outside world that thinks it knows us so well! But, mercificity. Nature has provided that many things—including our private meditations—shall be invisible and inaudible. Life would be talendurable if we could hear all each others' thoughts, or see the air we breathe, with microscopic vision.

While Lady Charlotte was meditating on the half-formed project of going to Lendon and seeing Madame Leroux—chiefly on Luny behalf, as she put it to herself and to the resident interestricts.

of going to Lendon and seeing Madame Leroux—chiefly on Luny behalf, as she put it to herself, and not with conscious insincerity— Destiny was preparing a more powerful and imperative motive of the visit, in the form of a letter by the post; and it reached he within a few days after her interview with Lucy.

Letters frequently have a physiognomy as marked as that of the writers of them. The physiognomy of this letter struck Lay Charlotte at once as being different from those she was in the habit

of receiving.

It bore the London postmark, and the address written at the torward was a street in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury Square. Lady

Charlotte turned the page, and glanced at the signature.

"E. Tomline, junior!" she exclaimed. "Who on earth is E. Tomline, junior? And what can he have to say to me?"

What he had to make the signature. What he had to say to her was as follows:-

"Private and confidentia'. "To Lady Charlotte Gaunt.

" MADAM, "I must apologise for the liberty I take in writing to your lady ship, not having the honour of being personally known to you, but I write on behalf of a person to whom I believe you have it in your

I write on behalf of a person to whom I believe you have it in your I write on behalf of a person to whom I believe you have it in your power to give some most important information.

Power to give some most important information.

Power to give some most important information.

Power to give some most important information desired, for two terray no confidence in giving the information desired, for two ferral process. It is a provided to the person for whom I am making the facts are already known by the person for whom I am making the first and the part behalf to a female child in the late autumn of 187—. Graham, gave birth to a female child in the late autumn of 187—. Graham, gave birth to a female child in the late autumn of 187—. This much being known, you will perceive that you can be "This much being known, you will perceive that you can be "This much being known, you will perceive that you can be "This much being known, you will perceive that you can be a "This much being known, you will perceive that you can be a further information, Where did the child's Graham by giving the further information, Where did the child's Graham by giving the further information, Where did the child's Graham by giving the further information, it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering these questions, if it is in your power at the time? By answering the savent and what was the name of the parties of

Tomine, of any time these three hundred years, to be found any time these three hundred years, to be found any time these three hundred years.

"Awaiting the favour of a reply (which would be considered as "Awaiting the favour of a reply (which wou

Lady Charlotte sat with the letter open in her lap, staring at it as though it contained some spell to fix her gaze.

Was she losing her senses?
When she opened them again there were the words unmistakeably when she opened them again there were the words unmistakeably traced in Tomline's somewhat cramped, but not illegible, writing.

"A young lady named Caroline Graham gave birth to a female child in the late autumn of 187—"
How had this secret, so long buried in silence, and known but to two persons, both of whom had a deep interest in guarding it, suddenly arisen into the light of day? How had this man obtained the information which he recited, and failed to obtain the further information which he demanded? Knowing so much, how could it be that he should know no more? And what was the meaning of his hint about reuniting a parent to a long-lost child? meaning of his hint about reuniting a parent to a long-lost child? Some strange and inexplicable confusion reigned in the whole

matter.

One thing Lady Charlotte speedily resolved upon; and, in the shifting chaos of her thoughts, to have taken a distinct resolution seemed like a firm holdfast to one staggering on a tossing deck. She would go to London and see Caroline without delay. She might afford some explanation of this extraordinary letter. In any case she must be told of it.

As her first bewilderment subsided, LadyCharlotte's chief feeling became one of pity for Caroline, who

As her first bewilderment subsided, Lady Charlotte's chief feeling became one of pity for Caroline, who would be cut to the quick by the letter, which must inevitably reopen an old wound, even if it could not materially harm her. It was not clear that the writer knew what name was now borne by the Caroline Graham he spoke of; nor, indeed, that he had any knowledge of her beyond the one important fact. But Lady Charlotte well knew that the raking up of her past history might be made the means of up of her past history might be made the means of doing serious injury to a woman holding Caroline's present position. As to the assurances in the letter of honour and secrecy, she paid no heed to them at

Within three hours after the receipt of the letter, Lady Charlotte sent for Richard Avon and told him that she was going to town on private business; that she should take no one with her, not even her maid; and that she left it to him to devise what excuse he could to his mother.

"Tell her I want to consult my doctor—but no! That would frighten Mildred. Tell her I want to consult my lawyer. By the way, I might as well make my will, when I am in town, so you may say that with a clear conscience. I shall not go to my handled here. There is a guist ledding near St. brother's house. There is, a quiet lodging near St. James's Street kept by a woman who was my mother's maid, and knows us all. I will stay there. I may have to remain in London over to-morrow. No.

Don't be afraid! My nervous headache is not imminent. have it at all, it comes after some unusual strain or excitement, and not while it lasts. Order a trap to drive me to Redminster for the express to town, and let me go quietly without 'good-byes' or fuss."

(To be continued)



Mesers. Paterson and Sons.—One of the most satisfactory series of part songs, sacred and secular, is—"The Strathearn Collection." The latest numbers of this publication, "Sacred Series, are seven four-part hymns, for which A. Stella has composed the music; "There is a Happy Land" (A. Young); "Angel Voices," "I Am Wandering Down," and "Quis Separabit," the words for which are ly the late Dr. Bonar; and three well-known hymns, "Jerusalem. My Happy Home," "The Lord, My Shepherd," and "Sun of My Soul." The secular part-songs consist of three favourite Scotch songs arranged by James Fleming, "A Highland Lad My Lote was Born," "My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose," and "Caller Herrin."—There is much originality in "A Heart in Armour," words from "The Pageant of Life," by George Barlow, music by Hamish M'Cunn, published for a tenor in B flat minor, for a Paritone in G minor.—By the above-named poet are the very pathetic words, "Flowers Ungathered," which Arthur Hervey has pathetic words, "Flowers Ungathered," which Arthur Hervey has set to appropriate music.—A very pretty and taking song of medium compass is "Bygone Times," written and composed by Clifton Biugham and Annie E. Armstrong.

Bingham and Annie E. Armstrong.

THE LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.—There is verita' le pathos in "Green and Gold," words by "Rosina," music by Charles Deacon; this song has already made a favourable mark in the pu' lishing world.—A piquante poem by Alfred de Musset, "Le Remédic," has been tastefully set to music by Maud Hammersley. It is well suited for a light-hearted young girl.—Two cheerful tales of the tender pas-ion, written by Clifton Bingham, are "Love's Story" ("A Tale That is:Told") and "Love's Golden Days." The former has been set to a pretty melody, in waltz time, by Joseph Spaworth; the latter is of precisely the same school, with a waltz refrain, composed by Marie Tranack. Theo. Bonheur has arranged "Love's Golden Days" as a very danceable waltz.—There is a centain charm and sprightliness in Spanish music, of which A. W. Arnold has caught the spirit in "Teresita" ("Suite de Danse Fspagfiole"), which has won public favour when played by the Blue Hungarian and other bands. The pianoforte arrangement is

very good—A very attractive frontispiece of a charming gipsy-girl dra's attention to "I Zingari," a brilliant, tuneful waltz, by Carl Kiefert.—The present season is a time for festivities of all sorts amongst juveniles. On Whit Tuesday there was a Second Commemoration of the Sunday School Centenary, which took place at Halifax, and was a great success in its way. The book, which was well arranged, and contained directions for the guidance of a large company of young folks, will prove very useful to teachers.—A Benediction Service, composed by A. J. Linzham Smith, consists of "O Salutaris," "Litany," and "Tantum Ergo." It will be appreciated by all who are of High Church proclivities.

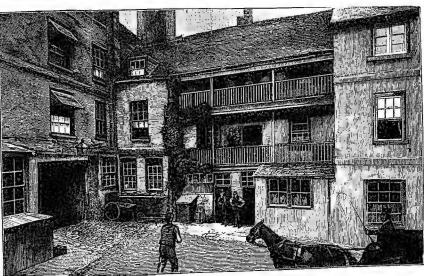
MISCELLANEOUS.—Major John Gollop has written, composed,

appreciated by all who are of High Church proclivities.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Major John Gollop has written, composed, and sung "Pull Together," a song for all, which contains a very good moral, and has a very ear-catching chorus; and "Suspense," a pathetic ballad with a satisfactory ending. Both these songs are of medium compass (Messrs. Reid Brothers).—Of a commonplace but popular style is "Close Watch I Keep," a serenade for baritone or bass, words by "H. T.," music by Douglas Payne (Messrs. Weekes and Co.).—Very useful to clergymen and teachers of the young will be "A Flower Service," a complete Order of Service for Children, consisting of prayers, versicles, lessons, and interesting hymns, with new and original tunes by J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc.; Sir John Stainer, Mus. Doc.; Berthold Tours, and others (Messrs. Skeffington and Son).

### A SHAKESPEARIAN RELIC

WE are indebted to Mr. F. W. Plant Martin, proprietor of the White Hart Hotel, Windsor, for the photograph (by H. W. Macdonald, Eton) from which our illustration was taken. "Windsor," Borough, "was a town of taverns. Facing the Castle gate stood the two chief hostelries, the White Hart and the Garter. First in rank stood the White Hart, a hostelry in which peers and knights attending on the Court took up their quarters for St. George's Day. Two doors off stood the Garter, a hostelry used by country justices, by gentlemen in waiting on their lords, and by messengers coming to the Court with news. No other taverns stood near the Palace gates. Some of Shakespeare's comrades—Spenser and Gascoigne, for example—were employed as Queen's messengers. When Shakespeare came to Windsor, he was likely to lodge at the Garter, as the house at which Queen's messengers mostly stayed." Indeed, it is supposed that it was while staying here that the Bard wrote the Merry Wives. There is a tradition that Ford's house was situated at the upper end of Thames Street, on the Castle side, and opposite the White Hart, and consequently nearly opposite the Garter. The inn had a massive porch, with a courtyard in the rear, which, with its two wooden balconies, one above the other, gave it quite a Shake-



THE OLD GARTER INN AT WINDSOR Recently pulled down

spearian character. Some of the inner woodwork was supposed to spearian character. Some of the inner woodwork was supposed to be five hundred years old. Many years ago the Garter was taken into the premises of the White Hart, and lately structural alterations in the latter compelled the demolition of this interesting old

THE CLARE MARKET CLUB is being established for the working men of the district, and a room secured, as a commencement, in Holles Street, Clare Market. A nominal subscription only will be required, so that the balance will have to be made up by donations. The club will be purely social. Amongst those who have already promised their support are the Duke of Bedford, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Justice Grantham, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., M.P., Mr. Justice Grantham, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., M.P., Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Twining, Mr. Augustus Harris, &c. Wace, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Twining, Mr. Augustus Harris, &c. Subscriptions and donations, which are much needed, as the initial expenses are necessarily heavy, will be received by Mr. II. H. Twining, Hon. Treasurer; or can be paid to the account of the Clare Market Club at Messrs. Twining's, 215, Strand; or to Mr. G. A. Fisher, 5, Pitt Street, Kensington, W.

The FIRST REGULAR PERFORMANCE of the Ober-Ammergau Pas-THE CLARE MARKET CLUB is being established for the working

Fisher, 5, Pitt Street, Kensington, W.

THE FIRST REGULAR PERFORMANCE of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play took place on Whit Monday. The whole representation was carried out with the utmost reverence and care. Considerable improvements have been made both in the stage and the auditorium, the best ments have been made both in the stage and the auditorium, the best seats being under cover in the new theatre—which resembles a Greek temple, and holds 6,000 spectators. The stage has been enlarged, and fresh scenes are added, while the old scenery has been repainted, and the advance of artistic taste is visible in the harmonious tone and the advance of artistic taste is visible in the harmonious tone and the costumes and the graceful grouping. The play lasted from 8 A.M. to nearly 6 P.M., with an interval of one and a half hours. Fifty-five different scenes were given, including the Old Testament tableaux bearing upon the episodes of the Passion—these hours. Fifty-five different scenes were given, including the Old Testament tableaux bearing upon the episodes of the Passion—these being explained by the choir. Joseph Mayer was again the Christ—for the third time—Fraülein Rosa Lang, daughter of the Burgo—for the third time—Fraülein Rosa Lang, daughter of the Burgo—master, the Virgin Mary, while her father enacted Caiaphas, and Herr Zwinck, who has grown too old for his former rôle of the Apostle John, was the Judas—a little prone to exaggerate his part. Apostle John, was the Judas—a little prone to exaggerate his part. Seven hundred persons were engaged in the performance. Like the Seven hundred persons were engaged in the performance. Like the Seven hundred persons were engaged in the performance. Two fresh whence an easy mountain road leads to Ober-Ammergau. Two fresh whence an easy mountain road leads to Ober-Ammergau. Two fresh whence an easy mountain road leads to Ober-Ammergau. Two fresh whence are open, a post-office, luggage station, and many shops, and hotels are open, a post-office, luggage station, and many shops, and the sevident that these additions and the easiness of access have in it is evident that these additions and its people of their old-world some measure robbed the village and its people of their old-world some measure robbed the village and its people of their old-world some measure robbed the village and its people of their old-world simplicity. Intending visitors may like to know that the Play will be performed on June 8, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 29; July 6, 13, 20, 23, and 27; August 3, 6, 10, 17, 20, 24, and 31; and September 3, 7, 14, and 28. When all the visitors cannot be accommodated on one 21, and 28. When all the visitors cannot be accommodated on one 21, and 28. and 27, August 3, 0, 10, 17, 20, 24, and 31, and September 3, 7, 14, 21, and 28. When all the visitors cannot be accommodated on one date, an overflow performance will generally be arranged for the date. following day.



MRS. HIBBERT WARE'S new historical romance, "Fairfax of Fuyston: or a Practice Confessed" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.), is professedly founded on a diary of Edward Fairfax, the poet, describing the bewitchment of his daughters and others in the year 1621. With this matter is mingled others taken from various works on witchcraft and sorcery, more or less well-known: and a portion of the novel is devoted to the adventures of Thomas and a portion of the novel is devoted to the adventures of Inomas Fairfax, the Jesuit, in times when a Catholic priest who ventured into Protestant England courted martyrdom on the gibbet or the scaffold. It is altogether an ugly page of history that Mrs. Ware has chosen; but she could scarcely fail to make it interesting, and she has added to the natural interest of her subject by the introduction of many local and personal characteristics of old Leeds and its natishbourhood. (Only one point in her theme she seems to have duction of many local and personal characteristics of old Leeds and its neighbourhood. Only one point in her theme she seems to have imperfectly appreciated—the little reason that this generation of "occultism," with its rampant credulity and gross superstitions, has to plume itself on its superiority to the period with which she deals. The age of Darwin has its sham science no less than the age of Bacon. Altogether, "Fairfax of Fuyston" is a valuable addition to Mrs. Ware's now long list of novels dealing faithfully with local history.

The idea of "A Phonographic Mystery," by L. Madreyhijo (1 vol.: Remington and Co.), is sufficiently eccentric. As a rule, stories tased upon wonderful inventions, whether real or imaginary, turn out to be less interesting than an unsophisticated author expects when he takes up the idea. The more nature and the less mechanics in a story the better. Mr. Madreyhijo's phonograph, however, is an immaterial incident merely—unless, indeed, its insertion be intended to suggest a use for that instrument for the study and preservation of dying languages; a use which has already been projected, and may prove important. It is not likely, though, that phonographers will have the luck to come across a child who talks the lost language of the lncas. In the case of the mystery in that phonographers will have the luck to come across a child who talks the lost language of the lncas. In the case of the mystery in question, this child, though brought up entirely among English-speaking people, and exceptionally intelligent and impressionable, not only retains his own language, but fails to pick up a single word of English—which, we venture to say, is so linguistically impossible as to injure the story vitally. Then the story itself is unconsequential—the death of the child, for example, is unnecessary, except to fulfil a dream which has no necessity whatever. The unconsequential—the death of the child, for example, is unnecessary, except to fulfil a dream which has no necessity whatever. The whole work is unquestionably crude, but it is pleasant for a change to read about such exceptionably amiable people, and there is some piquancy in the author's giving his wild, indeed impossible, romance a setting of severely commonplace surroundings.

There is a promise of something out of the way

place surroundings.

There is a promise of something out of the way and unconventional in the title and in the opening chapters of "Lady Dobbs," by Emily Marion Harris (2 vols.: Kegan Paul and Co.), which the novel, as a whole, fails to fulfil. Lady Dobbs is a child of that most prolific of all the famous personages of fiction to wit, our old friend Undine: the type of the woman without a soul, until love comes and brings woman without a soil, that I had Dobbs, the soul, when it comes under the influence of an amiable Russian Count, is not interesting enough to be worth Russian Count, is not interesting enough to be worth her getting. It has its uses, no doubt, for it enables an exceptionally stupid and ignorant woman to take a sudden delight in the works of Robert Browning, to develop a verbal memory which a professional reciter might envy, and to show signs of becoming—when she has lost every chance of winning the man she loves—a better wife to an excellent husband, who was much too good for her. There are some thousand ways of telling the story of Undine—so many, indeed, that the authoress of "Lady Dobbs" has actually gone out of her way to deprive it of its

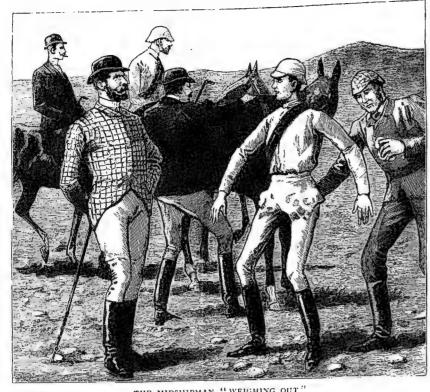
thousand ways of telling the story of Undine—so many, indeed, that the authoress of "Lady Dobbs" has actually gone out of her way to deprive it of its almost inevitable poetry.

"Hauntings," by Vernon Lee (I vol.: W. Heinemann), consist of four of what the authoress calls "Fantastic Stories," all being variations upon the same theme—the continued action of an evil soul after death, either in ghostly fashion, or by re-incarnation in some congenial body. "Amour Dure" tells how a mediæval Messalina drove to madness and suicide a Polish professor only five years ago; "Dionea," how nobody less than the goddess Venus, brought by the sea in the likeness of a child to a Ligurian village, brought tragedy on the grand Greek scale to an exceedingly uninteresting sculptor; "Oke of Okehurst," how a murderess of the reign of Charles I. took up her abode, after many generations, in a namesake and descendant who had inherited her face and form; "A Wicked Voice," how an eighteenth-century singer took a terrible revenge upon a present-day musician of the future who scorned the old ways. That "ghosts would not hurt us if they could, and could not if they would," has no place in the theory concerning these beings which Vernon Lee has, for the occasion, chosen to assume; and we need not say that throughout these sketches—which are decidedly good as examples of the art of creepiness—there are all manner of psychological suggestions which are none the less effective for seeming a great deal more profound than they are. Had Vernon Lee only been able to catch some of the secrets of those French masters of the "Conte" on which she has modelled her "Fantastic Stories," some of their conciseness, their precision, their self-restraint, and their manner of making every touch tell, her fancies are intrinsically good enough to have obtained real literary value. As it is, these requisite qualities of the true "Conte" are those in which she is most lacking, and to humour she does not aspire. aspire.

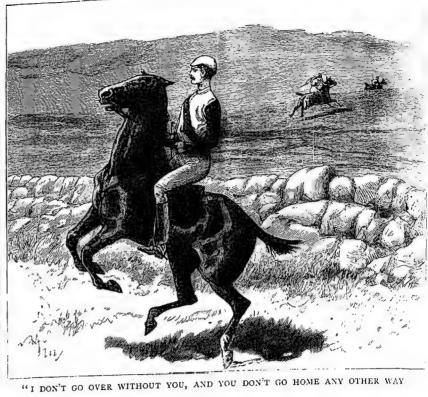
On the occasion of its 170th anniversary, the Northampton Mercury has just published an interesting facsimile reproduction of its first number—a curious little print of twelve pages.

THE ADVENTUROUS RIDE ACROSS CENTRAL ASIA TO RUSSIA, THE ADVENTUROUS RIDE ACROSS CENTRAL ASIA TO RUSSIA, undertaken by a Cossack officer, has been accomplished, notwithstanding the difficulties of a winter journey. M. Peshkoff has arrived at Moscow, meeting with an enthusiastic public reception, and after a few days' rest he goes on to St. Petersburg, his final goal. In six months he has ridden nearly five thousand miles across two Continents from the Pacific to the Baltic, using the same horse throughout. Both the steed and his rider are in good condition.

ONE OF THE FIRST ADVOCATES OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS, Dr. Mary ONE OF THE FIRST ADVOCATES OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS, Dr. Mary Walker, has come down sadly in the world. Some months ago she broke her leg by a fall, and before the fracture was quite healed she fell again and increased the injury. To save her life she must probably have her leg amputated, and if she ever leaves her bed again she will be a helpless cripple. The strong-minded female doctor lies alone in a shabby Washington attic, forgotten by her friends, with no relatives to nurse her, and miserably poor, as she can no longer support herself by practice and lecturing.

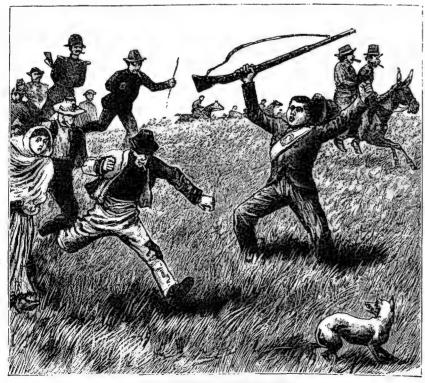


THE MIDSHIPMAN "WEIGHING OUT" "I can't carry any more, sir; unless you put a stone in my mouth"





THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER OBTAINS A GOOD POSITION WELL IN THE THICK OF IT



THE PROTECTOR OF THE CROPS



RETURNING HOME ACROSS THE SANDS IN THE ORTHODOX MANNER

### THE GRAPHIC

### SOME IMAGINARY LIBRARIES

WHEN the lover of books, whose means are more limited than his desires takes to castle-building he concentrates his attention upon the library. The remainder of the edifice may be vague and the library is clear and shadowy, and of uncertain proportions, but the library is clear and shadowy, and of uncertain proportions, but the library is clear and shadowy, and of uncertain proportions, but the library is clear and distinct in its owner's eye. It faces south with a good, but not too distinct in its owner's eye. It faces south with a good, but not too distinct in its owner's eye. It faces south with a good, but not too distinct in its owner's eye. It faces south with a good, but not too distinct in its owner's eye. It faces south with a good, but not too distinct in its owner's eye. shadow, and of uncertain proportions, but the locally is clear and shadow, and to uncertain proportions, but the good, but not too distinct in its walls are lined with bookcases whose contents strong a light, and its walls are lined with bookcases whose contents strong a light, and its walls are lined with bookcases whose contents strong a light and its walls are lined with bookcases whose contents strong a light and room with the occupants of the shelves all, as care for a grand room with the occupants of the shelves all, as care for a grand room with the occupants of the shelves all, as care for a grand room with the occupants of the shelves all, as care for a grand room with the occupants of the shelves all, as care for a grand of the humble bookman may perhaps be considered, to have library of the humble bookman may perhaps be considered to have library of the humble bookman may perhaps be considered to have library of the humble bookman may perhaps be considered to have library of the mumber segards volume of literature, in the been fairly realised, except as regards volume of literature, in the been fairly realised, except as regards volume of literature, in the been fairly realised, except as regards volume of literature, in the beat of literature will have grand made of volumes. Indeed, in the "Imaginary Conversation" between surplied and Montaigne, credits the latter with the possession of Scaliger and Montaigne, credits the latter with the possession of Scaliger and his father, surplied and will to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads rejoins; "Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads r

often live we cut open a new catalogue of old books, with all the often have we cut open a new catalogue of old DOOKS, with all the ferrour and ivery folder of a first love; often read one at tea—nay, at dinner; and have put crosses against dozens of volumes in the list, out of the pure imagination of buying them, the possibility being out of the question? The Philistine may scoff at such barren hein z out of the question? The Printistine may scor at such barren joys; but the initiated will sympathetically endorse the remarks of the genial essayist.

Perhaps one of the chief pleasures enjoyed by the student who

Perhaps one of the chief pleasures enjoyed by the student who knows what he wants, and who can afford from time to time to add to his stores, is to see the imaginary library, whose desired contents he can so clearly behold with the mind's eye, taking form and shape, and approaching completeness upon his shelves. Southey's library was a fine example of this process. He saw his vision gradually falfilled, one gap after the other was stopped, work after work was acquired, until at the end of his life he possessed one of the largest, and, in his own special province of Spanish and Portuguese literature, one of the completest private collections in the kingdom.

But apart from his own personal desires and speculations, the

But, apart from his own personal desires and speculations, the book-lover can enjoy the pleasure of filling the shelves of the imaginary libraries outlined by the poets and the novelists. Prospero, in *The Tempest*, says that the noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo—

Of his gentleness,
Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own library with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.

What would not a modern bibliomaniac give to have the overhauling of the ducal collection! What treasures in astrology and magic, in alchemy and occult literature generally, it must have conmagic, in articles, and stout quartos, in all the glory of first editions, tall copies, and original states! Roger Bacon would be there, and beside the English monk might appear the rare astrological folio-printed at Basel, 1554—of Jerome Cardan, the sage who, having foretold by the stars the time of his own death, starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. In due order on his shelves Prospero, who found his "library a dukedom large enough," might have beheld the works of Albertus Magnus, of Albumazar, of Raymond Lully, and of many another ancient sage and reputed philosopher. But—alas for this shadowy library—it could hardly have survived the return of its exiled master, for did not Prospero swear to abjure his potent art, and to break his enchanter's wand?

Bury it certain fathoms in the earth, And deeper than did ever plummet sound I li drown my book,

he says.

Another library of imaginative origin, but of a very different nature and constitution from that which the banished Duke so highly prized, has been portraved for us in modern times, by the hand of the "Wizard of the North"—a magician who wielded a wand more powerful than that of Prospero. Every book-lover feels a glow of sympathy as he reads of Dominie Sampson's transports at the sight of the books upon the ficor of Guy Mannering's library—looks that had filled thirty or forty carts, volumes of all soits and sizes, lying in confusion, and calling loudly for kindly attention and arrangement. With some of the worthy dominies proceedings, it is true, one can hardly sympathise. Volumes of believ-leures, poems, plays, and memoirs are not to be "tossed inlignantly aside, with the implied censure of 'pshaw,' or 'frivolets,' "while affection and attention are centred upon science 'frivolets,' while affection and attention are centred upon science and setmens, sets of the Fathers and ponderous tomes of theology and controversial divinity. However, whatever his shortcomings, Dominic Sampson, as depicted by the loving and sympathetic hand of the meat novelist, is a figure of no small interest to bookish readers.

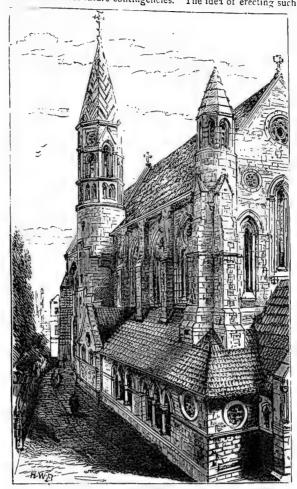
Many other attractive libraries have been the offspring of the ovelist's magination. There is the fine collection at Waverley Honom, to which Scott's first hero was indebted for so many happy hours, to which Scott's first hero was indebted for so many happy hours, the ser of books, through which this most desultory of reders, we are told, drove like a vessel without a pilot or a rudder. Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbarns had no spacious apartment for his books, but, besides the shelves that groaned beneath their loads in title land arrayed there lay upon floor and table, mixed up with the learned lumber that littered the Antiquary's den, many olid tolume of antiquarian lore. A different gathering was that which that the study of Arthur Dimmesdale in the New England village that witnessed the shame of the "Scarlet Letter." Here, parchments and folios of the Fathers, with volumes of Rabbinical and Talam fical lore, stood side by side with the lives and deeds of the saints, and the laborious compilations of monastic learning. Yet another great imaginary library will readily recur to the Yet another great imaginary library will readily recur to the reader's production—that imposing collection, described in "Middlemanth," which oppressed the soul of Dorothea in her well-meant attempt. attempt 1 att with due devotion and self-abnegation as the wife of  $M_{\rm L}$ . Comparison Mr. Casani on, driest of all literary Dryasdusts.

It would be tedious to further multiply instances. These libraries are fut shall we the children of the imagination—yet of pleasant reality to the sympathetic eye and ear :-

And as imagination bodies forth. The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothings. A local habitation and a name.

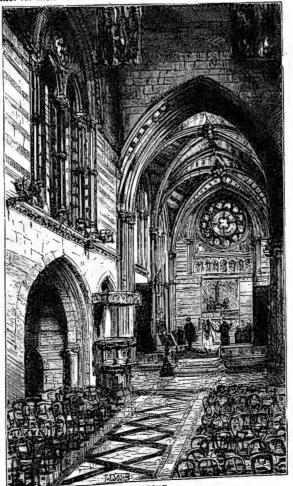
THE CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

ON April 21st. an influential and largely-attended meeting was held at the United Service Institution, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Westminster being present, among other persons of distinction. The object of the gathering was to raise a sum of 10,000/. for the immediate repair of the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople, and also to form an endowment fund to meet future contingencies. The idea of erecting such



EXTERIOR

a-memorial was thought of in 1856, at the close of the war, and in 1864 the building was begun, money being voluntarily contributed for the purpose. Unfortunately, the promoters of this laudable scheme only thought of building the church, and provided no funds for its subsequent repair, the consequence being that it has fallen into a grievous state of neglect and decay. Standing as it does side by side with the great Mahomedan mosque, the Moslem population are naturally induced to draw unfavourable inferences, and to doubt whether the English care so much as they are supposed to do either for their dead or for their faith. The church was placed in



INTERIOR

Constantinople with a flourish of trumpets as an enduring monument to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war, and the Patriarch of the Greek Church was present on the occasion to welcome the institution. Hitherto the maintenance of the church has depended on the English Protestant residents of Constantinople, has depended on the English Protestant residents of their wars of the control wars. and, either owing to the fewness of their numbers, or to their want of and, either owing to the fewness of their numbers, or to their want of genuine interest in its preservation, the burden has proved too much for them. Before the close of the meeting some liberal subscriptions were promised, and it is to be hoped that ere long a sufficient sum will have been raised to carry out the desired objects.—Our engravings are from photographs forwarded to us by Mr. C. M. Clode, of 15, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.



"France and Co.). This is by far the most important contribution to the study of the tangled skein of French politics that has been published for many years. It is a record of things seen and learned in the French provinces during the "Centennial" year, 1889, and Mr. Hurlbert, bringing to bear upon his subject the observation of a man born and bred in a Republic, but whose knowledge of France extends back for forty years, comes to the conclusion that France is not Republican. The Exhibition of last year was nominally held in celebration of the principles of 1789, but those principles were by no means new, for the lines of constitutional government were first laid down in England in 1688, and the ideas of 1789 were merely a travesty of those of 1688. Mr. Hurlbert shows that the popular idea of the state of France before the Revolution is utterly false and untrue, as is proved by the researches now being made among the social annals of the last century. He also points out that the First Republic was the deadly enemy of liberty and law, and that for many years the struggle for constitutional liberty and national independence was kept up by England alone and single-handed. As for the present Republic, it is really only ten years old, but in that space of ten years it has managed to turn Marshal MacMahon's surplus of 98,000,000 frances into a deficit of five milliards of francs, taking M. Leroy Beaulieu's estimate, which is admitted to be far too low. France was taken by surprise when Paris proclaimed the Republic on September 4th, 1870, but, as the enemy was at the gates, she acquiesced in the estimate, which is admitted to be far too low. France was taken by surprise when Paris proclaimed the Republic on September 4th, 1870, but, as the enemy was at the gates, she acquiesced in the change, although it was in direct opposition to President Lincoln's dictum that you should never swap horses when crossing a stream. The Republic has had every chance, but has thrown away its opportunities, and has become an offence to all sensible Frenchmen. Mr. Hurlbert is therefore convinced that were the Ballot as free in France as it is in England, the narrow majority of some few houses of well distributed to test which keeps the present party in Mr. Hurlbert is therefore convinced that were the Ballot as free in France as it is in England, the narrow majority of some few thousand well-distributed votes which keeps the present party in power, would disappear to-morrow. The crying vice of the Third Republic i; its extravagance and wastefulness. Contrasting the State expenses of England and France, Mr. Hurlbert shows that while in England we pay out of pocket 93,000% a year to support the Sovereign, the Viceroy of Ireland, and the Lords-Lieutenant, the French pay out of pocket 570,383% to support the President and eighty-three Prefects. In every public department a system of wholesale bribery of the nation has been carried on, with the result that not only are the Government taxes far higher than they were ten years ago, but that local taxation is about fifty per cent. higher than it was under the Empire. The present French Government is entirely swayed by the Freemasons, and the French Freemasons, who have no official relations with those of England and Germany, are the implacable enemies of all religion, and therefore the campaign against the priests and nuns was begun. The Third Republic is dying, not of any national desire for another form of Government, but of utter contempt. The Executive power is nothing, for it is itself ruled by the despotism of a Parliamentary majority, and, as a consequence, all the best and ablest men in France are looking to the Monarchy to save the country. In the foregoing sentences we have simply summarised Mr. Hurlbert's conclusions. They are supported by facts and figures, but facts and figures may be made to prove anything, and other observers, who know France as well as Mr. Hurlbert does, declare that the existing Republic is not nearly so black as he has painted it.

"The Marquess of Dalhousie," by Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I. so black as he has painted it.
"The Marquess of Dulhousie," by Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I.

Mr. Hurlbert does, declare that the existing Republic is not nearly so black as he has painted it.

"The Marquess of Dulhousie," by Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I. (Clarendon Press). One of the most useful of the many series now being published is that known as "The Rulers of India," and the present volume is quite worthy of those that have preceded it. The Marquess of Dalhousie was only thirty-five years of age when Lord John Russell pressed on him the Governor-Generalship of India in 1847, and for eight years he ruled the great dependency as a king of men. But he paid the penalty for his laborious years. He went out a young man, full of health and strength, and in 1855 he returned home only to die, having in fact killed himself by over-work. From his time dates the India of to-day, for by his railways, canals, and roads he began the conversion of India from an agricultural to a manufacturing and mercantile country. By right of conquest he added the Punjab, Sikkim, and Lower Burmah to the Company's territories, and he annexed many native states owing to the failure of direct heirs to the throne. Sir W. W. Hunter well sums up Lord Dalhousie's work in India as a policy of conquest, consolidation, and development, and though that policy has often been misjudged, yet few will be found to deny the right of the Marquess of Dalhousie to a high and honourable place on the roll of illustrious Englishmen who have aided in the building up of our Indian Empire.

"My Lady Nicotine," by J. M. Barrie (Hodder and Stoughton). Like Mr. Lang's "Old Friends," these charming essays were first published in the St. James's Gazette, and many readers must have hoped to see them in book form. Work of such delicate humour as this is too good to be buried in any newspaper, however literary, and those who laughed over the doings of the little band of votaries of the "Arcadia?" mixture will be glad to renew their acquaintance with Jimmy, and Giray, and William John, while those who have not repaired the service of the hope of the sook imperies

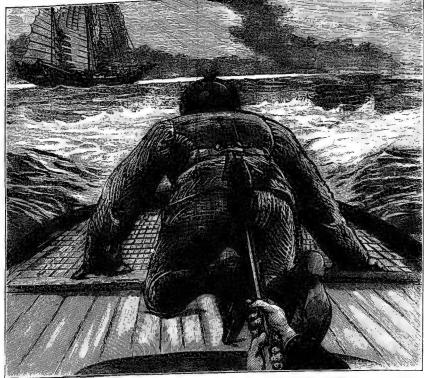
It is handsomely printed on large paper, is adorned with a profusion of illustrations, and treats of a subject which attracts the curious more than any other—the life of acrobats and mountebanks curious more than any other—the life of acrobats and mountebanks behind the scenes. Unfortunately it has the common French fault of diffuseness, a defect which is not lessened by the baldness of the translation. There are a few interesting things buried in a great deal of information that is not exactly new, and the illustrations, though some of them are hard and scratchy, frequently give a great deal of point to the accounts of the wonderful feats of some of the Broglish and French gymnasts. It is probable that the work would east of point to the averages. It is probable that the work would

be far more attractive in the original French.

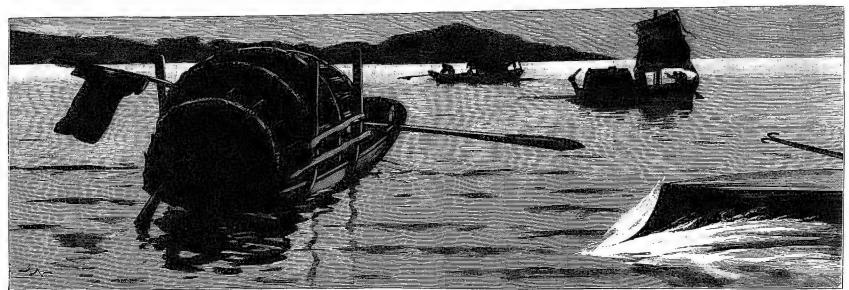
"The Function of Labour in the Production of Wealth," by Alexander Philip (William Blackwood and Sons). This is a very useful essay on a subject which is nowadays much spoken of and

G. L. A.

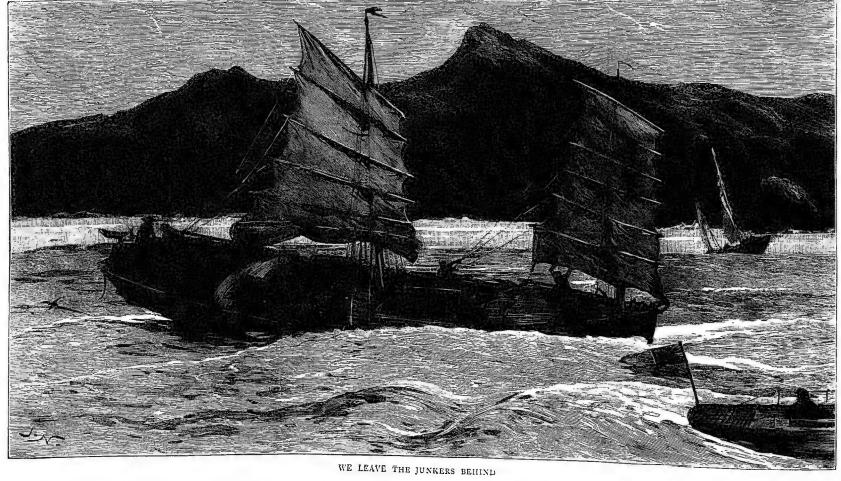




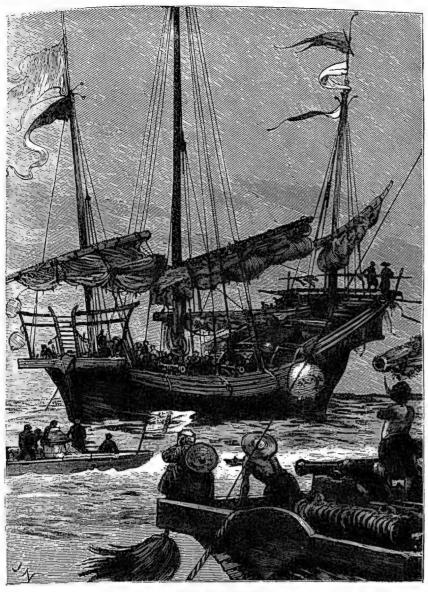
FIXING AN UNSHIPPED GRATING UNDER DIFFICULTIES



WE PASS BY SOME JUNKERS NOT ABOVE SUSPICION

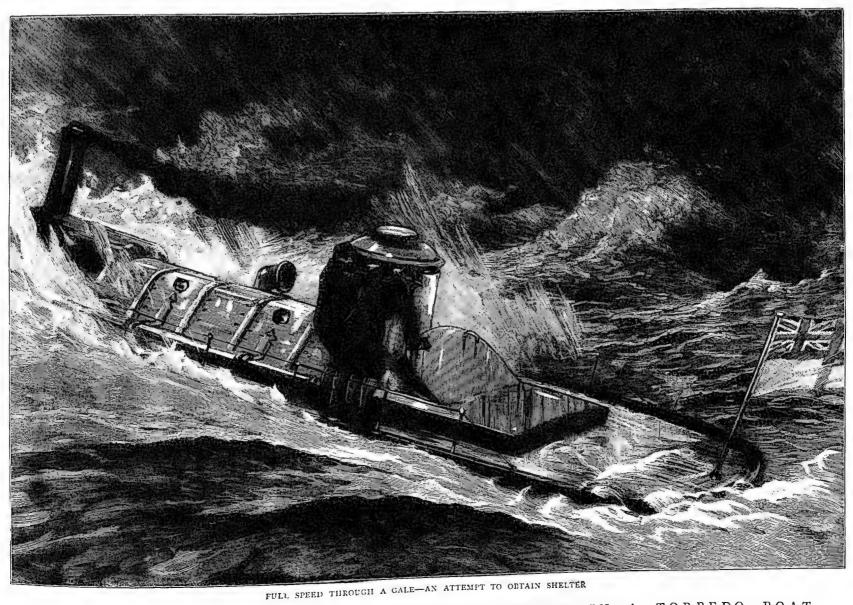


FROM ABERDEEN, HONG KONG ISLAND, TO MACAO IN A TORPEDO BOAT









written about, but little understood. Mr. Philip explains the production of wealth by the Doctrine of Energy, and points out that in the essential nature of labour there is absolutely no product the in the essential nature of labour there is absolutely no productive power. All labour is really consumption of wealth, and unless the labour is properly directed the result in all probability will be loss. The function of thought is to make labour wealth-producing, for invention and discovery, and not labour, are the two great sources of wealth. It is this failure to distinguish between mental and physical labour that vitiates most of the discussions going on at the present time. Mr. Philip's work is an excellent one, but he and his brother essayists should bear in mind that it is not necessary to use the longest words and phrases to make their meaning clear. The the longest words and phrases to make their meaning clear. The folly and ignorance of most of Henry George's theories are obvious to all educated men, but they are written in plain and straight-forward English that all men can understand, and the antidote to

to all educated men, but they are written in plain and straightforward English that all men can understand, and the antidote to
them should be written in an equally simple language, otherwise
the bolt too frequently misses the mark.

"Popular Tales of the West Highlands," by the late J. F.
Campbell (Vol. I.: Alexander Gardner). This is a new edition of
that collection of curious old tales and traditions which Mr. J. F.
Campbell rescued from the oblivion that was coming upon them,
and translated from the original Gaelic. Nowadays the old traditionary unwritten tales are being pushed out of men's memories by
the railway and the halfpenny paper, and the man who preserves the folklore of hill and dale and sea from extinction deserves
well of his fellow-countrymen. The stories told in the present
volume are very curious, and it would have been a distinct loss to
literature had they been allowed to perish.

"Northern Ajlûn," by Gottlieb Schumacher, C.E. (A. P. Watt).
To all students of history, whether Biblical or lay, the books published by the Palestine Exploration Fund are of enormous value.
In them are recorded the facts brought to light by the researches of
specialists, and the geography of Ancient Palestine, which was
once a fruitful field for guesswork, is, thanks to them, now in a great
measure a matter of certainty. Mr. Schumacher has written a most
important memoir on the "Ancient Decapolis," and, though his
account is somewhat dry, it is an invaluable storehouse of facts, and
will greatly aid any future survey of the country.

"Loint in our Social Armour," by James Runciman (Hodder

important memoir on the "Ancient Decapolis," and, though his account is somewhat dry, it is an invaluable storehouse of facts, and will greatly aid any future survey of the country.

"Joints in our Social Armour," by James Runciman (Hodder and Stoughton). The warmed-up essays of the year before last are, as a rule, only palatable to the author himself, but an exception must be made in favour of Mr. Runciman's "Joints in our Social Armour." Mr. Runciman is a hard hitter, and evidently speaks from conviction, and there is such an honest and clean-minded tone about these papers, that even those who do not agree with all the conclusions drawn in them will not regret having read what Mr. Runciman has to say on social questions.

"Studies in Evolution," by Alice Boddington (Elliot Stock). This little book contains in a popular form some results of the labours of the many scientists whose books are too long and too technical for the busy man to read. It does not profess to be complete or to cover the whole ground, but merely indicates what a great opportunity there is in modern science for a man of genius to condense and arrange the discoveries of specialists.

"Annals of Bird Life," by Charles Dixon (Chapman and Hall). Mr. Dixon has divided his book into four parts, one for each of the seasons, and in each part he has recorded, chiefly from his own observation, a great deal of information relating to the habits and movements of birds. In this way he gives us an almanack of British bird-life, and his book is one that will be found very useful as a present to young people who take an interest in natural history, and more especially in ornithology.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES

ELECTRICITY has endless applications in different Arts, but one of the most surprising of them is its employment in tanning. For some time past the electric current has been in constant use in a some time past the electric current has been in constant use in a certain tannery in Bermondsey, and by it the process of tanning is shortened to an almost incredible extent, while at the same time the leather produced is of first-rate quality, and of greater tensile strength than under the older system. Instead of macerating for many weeks or months in a succession of tan pits, the green hides are placed in large wooden drums which rotate on horizontal axles. These drums are charged with the tanning solution, while at the same time a current of electricity passes through the liquid from the centre to the internal walls. In from two to six days—according to the thickness of the hides and the kind of leather to be produced from them—the operation is complete. The part which the electric current takes in expediting the tanning process in such a marvellous current takes in expediting the tanning process in such a marvellous manner is not quite evident; but probably it acts by opening the pores of the skins, and so permitting the tanning solution ready access. The rotary movement also, no doubt, is an aid in bringing every portion of the skins successively under treatment.

every portion of the skins successively under treatment.

Although it is well known that dynamite freezes at a comparatively high temperature—and that the process of thawing cartridges charged with it is a risky operation unless it is carried out by means of warming-pans which have been devised for the purpose—accidents of a fatal nature are constantly occurring through neglect of the simplest precautions. One which took place at Colwill Quarry, Devonshire, in February last, forms the subject of a report to the Secretary of State by Major Cundill, Inspector of Explosives. By this accident two men lost their lives, and it must be said that the poor fellows in their ignorance seem to have done their best to bring about this lamentable result. To thaw their cartridges, they placed them on loose sacking above a can of water which was placed on the fire, and the presumption is that the nitro-glycerine they piaced them on toose sacking above a can of water which was placed on the fire, and the presumption is that the nitro-glycerine exuded from the dynamite, and dropped through the sacking into the water beneath. From its greater specific gravity, it would, of course, sink to the bottom of the vessel, and thus be immediately above, and almost in contact with, the coals. The result must have above, and almost in contact with, the coals. The result must have been obvious to every one but those concerned. The men thaved their dynamite in this reckless way by direction of their master—who explained that he had always done it in this manner—and who also confessed that he had never troubled to read the printed rules supplied with the explosive. The report also shows that the agent who supplied the dynamite seemed to be as sublimely ignorant of its qualities as those who used it.

It is said that a disc of crown glass fifty inches in diameter has lately been sent from Paris to the famous firm of American lately been sent from Paris to the tamous firm of American opticians, the Clark Brothers, of Cambridge, Mass. This glass is destined, if no catastrophe occur, to be ground into the object glass of a telescope for the University of Southern California, an operation which will occupy about two years of skilled labour. The finished instrument will exceed in size the famous telescope belonging to the Lick Observatory, which at present is the largest in the world.

world.

It has recently been suggested in the Mammoth Cave region, Kentucky, to utilise the cool air from the caves for the purposes of ventilating houses and other buildings in the neighbourhood. In the Grand Avenue Cave, which is within four miles of the celebrated Mammoth, the air is, owing to the elevated position of the underground passages, of such a dry description that a small wooden house within the cave itself preserves its hinges, nails, and other metal fittings in a bright condition, although it was built eighteen years ago. The air forced up from these subterranean places would not only be cool, but it would be totally free from bacteria, or any other harmful influence. The same system was in vogue many years ago in some parts of Italy, and it is not, perhaps, generally known that the Trocadero Palace, in Paris, is ventilated in the same way by cold air drawn from old stone quarries in the neigh-

Dourhood.

The typewriter is now such a universally employed machine, that it is not surprising that it should have suggested other instruments of a somewhat similar character. One of these is a shorthand typewriter, which has been invented by Mr. G. K. Anderson, of Boston, and by means. of which an expert operator can easily take down the words of a public speaker as rapidly as they are uttered. After five or six weeks' practice an intelligent person can gain a speed of and by means, of which an expert operator can easily take down the words of a public speaker as rapidly as they are uttered. After five or six weeks' practice an intelligent person can gain a speed of one hundred words per minute, at least-so says the inventor. And this would not seem to be an extravagant estimate when we are told that about two hundred and fifty words can be printed by this instrument, with the same number of strokes which will print only fifty words on the ordinary typewriter. The instrument is much simpler than its prototype, for it deals only with the principal letters of the alphabet, others being represented by compounds of them. The signs are impressed upon a moving tape, as in so many printing telegraphic machines now in use.

The present year is the tercentenary of the discovery of the microscope, which in its crude form was due to Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middleburg, Holland. The occasion is to be celebrated by an International Microscopic Exhibition, which is to be shortly held at Antwerp, when an endeavour will be made to bring together a collection of instruments which will fairly show the progress of the microscope, from its simple original form to that of the present day.

In an investigation with record to the courses of thunders.

day.

In an investigation with regard to the occurrence of thunder-

In an investigation with regard to the occurrence of thunderstorms and lightning strokes which has been carried out in Germany by Herr Kastner, the author has found four distinct thunderstorm paths. These all find their starting point among the hills—but afterwards traverse woodless districts and flat expanses, including river valleys and low meadow ground associated with water. The wooded parts of the country, as well as the hills generally, escape these visitations. He also records that lightning strokes are most common in the hottest months—especially in July—and at, or immediately after, the hottest hours of the day.

Dr. Heckel, of Marseilles, has lately sent a communication to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, which contains some very interesting observations with regard to the physiological effect of the kola nut in arresting symptoms of fatigue in the human frame. As a proof of its invigorating qualities, he quotes the case of certain natives of Africa who, it is stated, can travel fifty miles a day under tropical heat if only they take the precaution to eat a fresh kola nut before starting on their journey. Experiments made in France by a colonel and and a lieutenant of the French army go far to confirm this statement; for these gentlemen, with the help of a few grains of kola-powder, were able to keep on their feet for twelve hours without fatigue, during which they climbed a mountain of 7,550 feet, and only took a rest of twenty-five minutes. A number of other officers accomplished a walk of forty-five miles, keeping up an average pace of three miles an hour, without any sense of weariness also by the help of kola. Dr. Heckel minutes. A number of other officers accomplished a walk of long-five miles, keeping up an average pace of three miles an hour, without any sense of weariness, also by the help of kola. Dr. Heckel urges upon the military authorities the advisability of introducing the drug into the food of soldiers while on active service. We regret that we do not learn from this report anything about the after-effect of kola. It is difficult to believe that any action is possible without that reaction which is one of Nature's laws. We cannot increase the amount of steam without increasing the amount of fuel, and extra exertion of the human engine must be paid for in some form or other.

Buildings and other works are now constructed at such express speed that it becomes necessary for the workmen engaged to labour at night as well as during the day. Especially is this the case in London, where ground is valuable, and where, during building operations, a heavy rent is running and no return is coming in. operations, a heavy rent is running and no return is coming in. This custom has rendered necessary some form of brilliant artificial light, and many ingenious lamps have been contrived, which generally owe their radiance to some form of cheap crude oil, which is forced under pressure into spray, or vapourised, and then ignited in a special form of burner. A new lamp of this description, called "the Comet," has recently been introduced, and it embodies one or two new features. It consists of a tank, above which is fixed on a standard the coil-burner in which the oil is vapourised. The liquid is forced un to this level by means of an air-numn attandard. liquid is forced up to this level by means of an air-pump attached to the tank. A light oil is used, as it has been found, in other systems, that those of a heavy description are apt to leave a deposit of carbon in the connections, and so impede the action of the apparatus.

T. C. H. of the apparatus.



In the parks for the morning constitutional may be seen an endless variety of the genus "Zephyr," which is made in broad and narrow stripes, checks, and brocades. Quite a new cotton material is the cashmere twill, which resembles the finest French cashmere; it is made in numerous designs and colourings, and may be worn for the morning walk, and for afternoon or evening demi-toilette. Flaxina is another season novelty—a make of linen which has the appearance of silk, and is specially pretty in delicate pinks, blues, mauves, greens; pure white printed cambrics are much worn with plain grounds and bright floral designs. Many of them are so dainty as almost to produce the effect of hand-painting.

Alpacas, plain and figured, are much worn this season. Tussore and other washing silks are also very popular for hot weather. Apropos of silks, they will be worn at all times and seasons, thanks to the exertions of some of the members of our aristocracy who promoted the exhibition of English-made silks. Now that figured materials are so fashionable, the skirts, especially of morning dresses,

materials are so fashionable, the skirts, especially of morning dresses, are made without drapery or trimming, excepting on the hem, where sometimes it is in the form of a simple border, at others rows of velvet are put on either in points or quite straight. The pleated, or gathered, flounce is again in favour.

gathered, flounce is again in favour.

gathered, flounce is again in favour.

Avery stylish dress was recently made for a tall, slender figure; it was of blue-grey cashmere twill, Princess shape, cut all in one, open on the left side to show a petticoat of pink Bengaline silk; round the hem, the side opening, and the V shaped corsage, a Grecian key pattern in gold braid; the large puffed sleeves, reaching to the elbows, were slashed with the pink Bengaline. This costume may be made in any woollen or soft material, the upper dress plain, the petitions of the Princest all in any description.

Although the Princess all-in-one dresses are much worn, the bodices are more often divided at the waist; it is quite optional as to whether or no a waistband is worn.

From one of our leading dressmakers a simple, but very graceful, costume was recently sent out; it was of cream-coloured batiste, kilted; whilst between each fold a floral design ran upwards; the kilted; whilst between each loid a noral design ran upwards; the bodice was quite plain, as were the puffed sleeves, touched up slightly with the embroidery. Much ingenuity is now expended upon dress sleeves; for the old-fashioned gigot sleeves are again worn, fastened with two or three buttons at the wrist, so close fitting

that it is difficult, if not impossible, to wear the long gloves underneath them, hence the short two-button gloves are reappearing. Sleeves of a different colour and material to the dress are still worn. but will very soon be quite démodé.

but will very soon be quite démodé.

Young people discard the mantle altogether as a rule, but some figures do not look well en taille, and for them there are many pretty shoulder mantlets made of black lace, velvet, and jet. The Medici collars are much smaller than they have been. As the summer advances jet trimming will be discarded on account of its summer advances will be made entirely of lace and narrow weight, and mantlets will be made entirely of lace and narrow velvet or ribbon. Small double capes, pinked at the edges, are used for chilly days; they are for the most part made in white, neutral tint, or black cloth, with embroidered or braided collars and neck-pieces. Sometimes they match the costume with which they are worn.

are worn.

For matrons, young and middle-aged, the mantles are made with long, square sleeves, high on the shoulders, elaborately-trimmed with guipure; a deep border of the same handsome trimming encircles the mantle from the sleeve ends; at the back of the shoulders and neck falls a rich fringe.

A velvet mantle trimmed with deep black Chantilly lace is very fashionable; the body only is of velvet, the entire sleeves are of the lace. Brocaded silk is also much used for mantles; it is much cooler than velvet.

the lace. Brocaded sitk is also much used for manties, it is inder cooler than velvet.

The small floral bonnets are still worn, but as they are so easily imitated and vulgarised in common materials by unskilful fingers, their downfall may soon be expected. A dread of sunstrokes leads many young people to substitute for these "airy nothings" hats or bonnets made of the lightest black, white, or coloured straw, horse-hair or lace and tulle, lightly wired, made with a wide brim in the front, cut away at the back.

Tuscan lace, straw, in black, fawn, or care is every light and pretty. Crownless hats or bonnets may only front, cut away at the back. Tuscan lace, straw, in black, fawn, or grey, is very light and pretty. Crownless hats or bonnets may only be worn by the owners of a good head of hair; the pretty frameworks of straw may be filled up with thick puffings of silk, net, or crape. Light and stylish bonnets may be made of crepon in pale blue, pink, green, or cream, arranged in loose rouleaux, two or three, with a drawn or puffed crown. Bonnets made entirely of ostrich feather tips are very effective when arranged by skilful fingers. They should not be attempted at home.

One of the freaks of fashion is the so-called beauty-spot veil, which has round chenille dots scattered sparsely on it; these spots

which has round chenille dots scattered sparsely on it; these spots are intended to appear on the cheek or chin, but very rarely remain in the right place, and when perched on the eyelid or the tip of the

in the right place, and when perched on the eyelid or the tip of the nose have a very ludicrous effect.

Ball and evening toilettes now occupy much attention; they are made of very rich materials for all who are past girlhood. The fortunate possessors of fine jewels may display them to their hearts' content. The display of jewellery at the Opera, State balls, and other aristocratic gatherings is magnificent. Not content with tiaras, necklaces, stomachers, and bracelets of costly gems; skirts are caught up with diamond arrows, swords, butterflies, fireflies, dragonflies, &c. The materials for these ball costumes are of rich silk, brocaded with gold or silver, trimmed with lace of almost fabulous value. A ball-dress which attracted universal admiration at a recent State ball was of the palest pink satin, Princess shape, a at a recent State ball was of the palest pink satin, Princess shape,

at a recent State ball was of the palest pink satin, Princess shape, a trimming of gold and mother-o'-pearl; embroidery encircled the armholes, and formed high epaulets; a deep band of the same.

With a dress of white satin and silk muslin was worn a silver corselet bodice, a long wreath of blush roses crossed from the shoulder to the waist; at the back was a velvet bow. The silver and gold corselets are of lightly-woven filagree. They have a very good effect on a satin bodice; they make the waist book small when well-fitting.

There are many newly-named fabrics of light texture, spangled, or lined with gold or silver thread, but they are all variations upon gauze or net. Simplicity is the order of the day for young girls ball dresses; on the plain silk skirts are box-pleated triple ruchings,

dresses; on the plain silk skirts are box-pleated triple ruchings, pinked out. On net skirts are several rows of satin ribbon or bands

pinked out. On net skirts are several rows of satin ribbon or bands of filoselle silk embroidery in colours, floral designs.

Ribbon braces are again in fashion. Low bodices are either made full and gathered, or crossed, and fastened with a belt or sash. Two fair sisters recently wore at a family dinner-party very pretty dresses of emerald-green plush and pink satin, artistically made with "V" bodices, back and front of the velvet, and the loose front of pink satin; velvet sleeves slashed with satin.

A charming and simple dress worn by a pretty dark girl, whose hair was dressed in loose puffs, quite at the top of her head, and tied with a white satin ribbon, was of dead white soft Indian silk. On the round skirt was a thick double ruche, frayed; the bodice

On the round skirt was a thick double ruche, frayed; the bodice was arranged in pleats, crossed; a Medici collar, below which fell over her shoulders a deep lace frill; the sleeves had two puffs at

the shoulder, tight to wrists.

The large loose sleeves below the elbows, worn with quite low dresses, have again come in. They are most ungraceful. It is a revival which we cannot admire, and which we trust will soon

Parasols are very formidable items in our toilettes. They should strictly match the costumes with which they are carried, and if possible be made of the same materials for full dress.

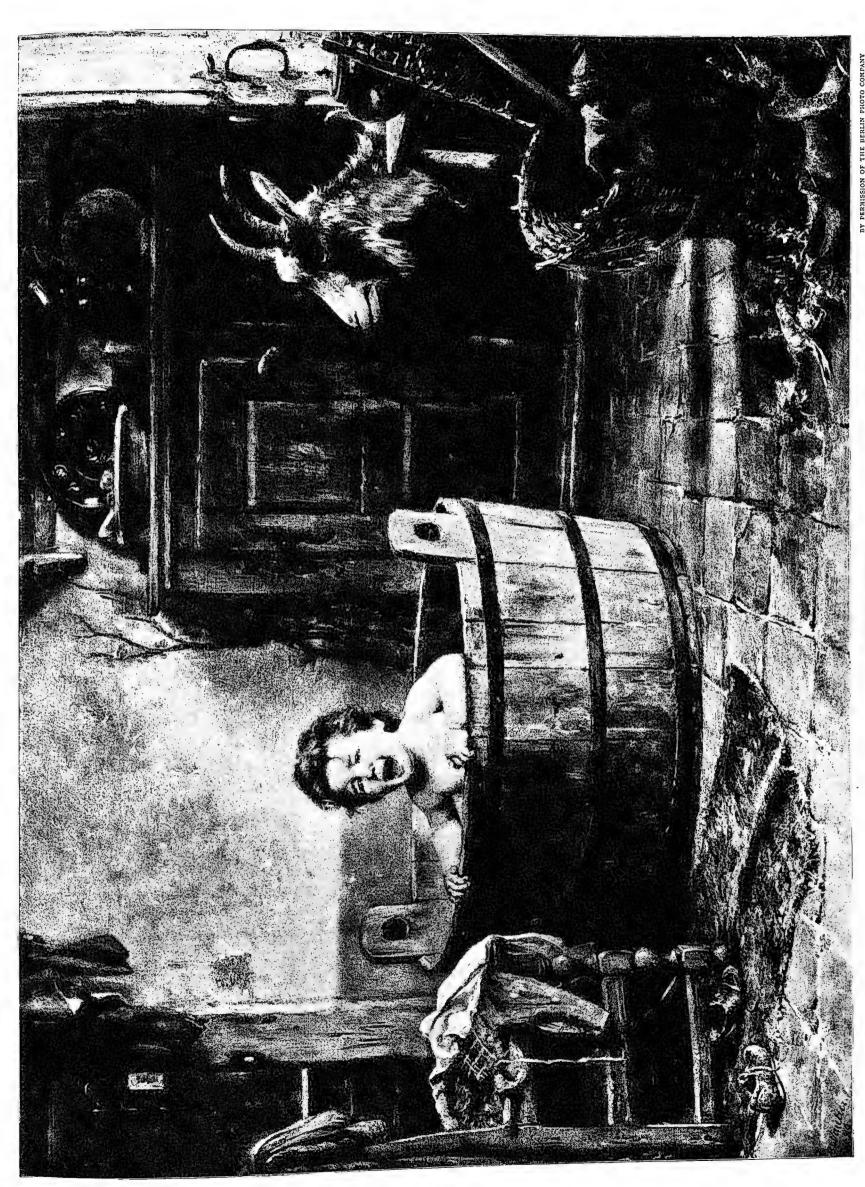
### RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

FROM South Australia a warm admirer of Miss Agnes Neale's poetical work sends us that lady's "Shadows and Sunbeams" (Burden and Bonython: Adelaide). We have no pretension to high literary Art here; but simple songs of a devotional type, full of gently impassioned feeling. To the severely critical there may be offered openings in Miss Neale's tiny volume for cavil; but to that larger public, which is pleased to have its ordinary thoughts on the most palpable mysteries of the universe not unmusically set, she will not improbably afford some measure of gratification. We venture to quote two stanzas from one of the more fluent compositions, which is headed "No God:"—

Is there no God? Go, lift the slender harebell.
The modest daisy, and the primrose pale,
The queenly rose, the tiny shrinking violet
That hides itself in every shady vale.
Dissect one flower, and mark the slender twinin
Of veins and arteries in each petal fair;
View well the whole the delicate perfection. Of veins and arteries in each petal fair;
View well the whole, the delicate perfection,
Work and design alike are perfect there.
There is no flaw or failure. All is beauty;
Beauty without one blemish or one stain;
The lovely blossoms bear no spot of earth-soil,
Though in the earth so long the germ has lain.
No God! Go walk the forest in its beauty;
Pace up and down those leafy emerald aisles,
Where on the soft cold carpet spread beneath you
The golden sunbeams dance in flickering smiles.

A capital little volume of Mr. Walter Scott's "Canterbury Poets' Series" is "Great Odes; English and America's Selected and Edited, with an Introductory Note, by William The introduction is an excellent essay on odes in general.

Amongst the grand connections here collected will be Sharp." The introduction is an excellent essay on odes are general. Amongst the grand compositions here collected will be found Spenser's "Epithalamion," Milton's "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," Dryden's "St. Cecilia's Day," and Wordsworth's famous "Intimations of Immortality." The other selections are equally unexpectionable. equally unexceptionable.



### THE GRAPHIC



As yet, the Newfoundland Fisheries' dispute has not produced any signs of France yielding her claims. Apart from the eternal jealousy of British influence, the French are so devoted to Protection just now that they interpret their treaty rights in the most narrow spirit, while public opinion, imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the case, loudly advises the Government not to surrender facts of the case, loudly advises the Government not to surrender. Or at least, if Great Britain buys out the French claims she should in return, give way in Egypt; so argue many politicians. The stock arguments are brought forward of the value of the cod-fishery and of the training thus afforded to French seamen, but it is noticeable that, in the heat of the discussion, the Government keeps silence, and will not even acknowledge the truth of the report that French soldiers have landed on the Newfoundland coast. However, another French war-vessel has been sent to St. George's Bay, where the Newfoundlanders hope that the British ship Emerald, just arrived, may exercise her influence in their favour. Two other British vessels belonging to the North-American Souadron are ready British vessels belonging to the North-American Squadron are ready at Halifax to proceed to the spot if necessary, but the situation is too delicate for action to be taken hastily, however the Newfoundlanders may clamour for immediate settlement. The greatest excitement prevails on the coast, the colonists being in open revolt against taxation, as their only method of protest; while 16,000 fishermen have signed the memorial sent to the Queen. The Legislature having closed, the Premier will now leave for England to plead their case.

Owing to this burning question, the release of the Duc d'Orléans has not aroused the excitement which would have been felt otherwise. After four months' captivity, the Duc was pardoned on Tuesday, and ushered over the Swiss frontier without delay, this act of leniency following closely on M. Carnot's journey past the young Pretender's prison at Clairvaux. More attention was attracted by the discovery of a band of Nihilists in Paris, whom the Government have been watching for some time past. Having at last brought themselves within the grasp of the French law, by the illegal manufacture of explosives, fifteen Russians were arrested, apparently just in time to prevent their carrying out a serious plot against manufacture of explosives, fifteen Russians were arrested, apparently just in time to prevent their carrying out a serious plot against the Czar's life. Their leader had been expelled from Switzerland for a similar offence, and France is only too glad of the opportunity of obliging Russia, in her dread that the Czar should turn away from the French to a German alliance. To return to home matters proper, the Government wish to arrange a ten-hours labour day as a compromise with the working classes, and, in consequence, M. Ribot has asked for reports on the condition of the industrial classes abroad. The Protectionists in the House exult that the Rice and Maize Bill is certain to pass, establishing heavy duties on these imports, and another illustration of narrow-minded patriotism these imports, and another illustration of narrow-minded patriotism was given at the annual meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders, who wanted to abolish the agreement with British ship owners for the reduction of the rates. Racing circles are in consternation at M. Constans having forbidden the various "Pari-Mutuel" offices throughout Paris, which enabled the poorer classes to waste considerable sums in betting by proxy. These offices will only be allowed on the racecourses, but the managers intend to contest the edict as illegal, though they have yielded for the present. Heaume won the French Derby on Sunday.

Derby on Sunday.

Like her neighbour, GERMANY finds colonial difficulties with England highly absorbing. The delay in resuming the Anglo-German negotiations on Airican affairs has caused much comment, the blame being laid unanimously at Mr. Stanley's door for embarrassing Lord Salisbury by his agitation against Teutonic pretensions. In their zeal for immediate colonial progress, the Germans are disappointed that the settlement must be a lengthy proceeding, considering that at present the negotiations have gone no further than formulating the demands of both countries. As Sir W. Mackinnon and Herr Vohsen, the head of the German East African Company, now meet at Berlin to discuss their differences, the Germans gibe at the inactivity of the British Company, compared with German energy in Africa. Witness Dr. Peters, who, according to the latest news from Zanzibar, coolly marched through the British districts to Uganda, and arrived just in time to give King Mwanga the aid which the English representative had failed to afford. Having defeated his rival Kalema, and regained his whole kingdom, Mwanga has sworn "blood brotherhood" with the zealous doctor, who, further, has obtained treaties and monopolies for his countrymen, and is now returning to the coast in triumph, expecting to meet Emin Pasha on his way. Naturally, the German expecting to meet Emin Pasha on his way. Naturally, the German public at home exult in such successes and support noisily the various fresh national demands, such as the claim to Ngami-land, bordering on the German Protectorate of Damara-land. Yet throughout perfect good temper is shown in the rivalry to England. Lord Salisbury is praised to the skies, and the Press take their cue from the Emperor's ostentatious friendliness to Great Britain. More fortunate than the Herelitary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, who is ill fortunate than the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, who is ill from the shock of the late carriage accident, His Majesty has now recovered from his troublesome sprain, although he could not attend the festivities commemorating the 150th anniversary of the accession of his favourite ancestor, Frederick the Great. He was present, however, on Wednesday at the christening of Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold's infant daughter, to whom Queen Victoria stood sponsor. When he visits the Danish Royal Family at Fredensborg the Czar will join the party, and as Emperor William meets the Russian Sovereign again in August, on attending at Fredensborg the Czar will join the party, and as Emperor William meets the Russian Sovereign again in August, on attending the Russian manœuvres, such cordiality arouses no little discussion, especially when following on the reports of a closer friendship between RUSSIA and Germany. Indeed, the most elaborate rumours are current respecting sweeping changes in European alliances, thanks in some measure to Prince Bismarck's recent utterances. It is noted that Russia is making distinct advances to ITALY, having entertained the Prince of Naples with much cere-mony, while Signor Crispi declared in the Italian Chamber that Italy was on the test terms with all the Powers from St. Petersburg to Paris. Signor Crispi could afford to be triumphant, having just attack on his home policy. Some expression of Australa's views on the subject was expected yesterday (Friday), when the Emperor would make his annual speech to the Austro-Hungarian delegations.

The result of the Panitza trial is not so satisfactory for BULGARIA as originally anticipated. When the proceedings began the Government hoped that the exposure of Russian double-dealing would induce the Fowers to recognise Prince Ferdinand. As time went on, however, it was found inexpedient to produce all the proofs against Russia, so the case was not pressed home to M. Hitrovo, Minister at Bucharest, and altogether the tone of the accusation was much modified. Nevertheless the death-sentence was passed on Major Panitza, who was condemned to be shot "for high treason in conspiring with foreigners to assassinate Prince Ferdinand and overturn the Government." The Court recommended him to mercy, and the Major can appeal to several higher authorities; while, should the appeals be rejected, Prince Ferdinand will probably commute the sentence, owing to the popular sympathy for so brave an officer. Major Panitza's chief accomplice, the Russian Captain Kalubkoff, was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment; but, as he

will be claimed by the Russian authorities, he is more likely to be rewarded than punished when he returns home, judging from previous examples. Seven of the accused will undergo from six years to five months' imprisonment, and the remaining five have been acquitted. As usual, Bulgaria is in difficulties with SERVIA—this time concerning the army manœuvres round Widdin, which alarm her neighbour as too near the frontier. Meanwhile Servia has been celebrating the centenary of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and trying to make peace between King Milan and Queen Natalie, with the usual ill-success. Turkey has decided to pay Russia at once 200,000/-of the war indemnity.owing, in order to check all further efforts at coercion; and the Sultan has decorated Sir Edgar Vincent and Mr. Caillard with the Gold Medal of the Order of Imtiaz, in gratitude for their reforms in Turkish finance. their reforms in Turkish finance.

their reforms in Turkish finance.

The agitation against the income-tax in India spreads steadily throughout Bengal. The native community ascribe all recent discontent to this unpopular impost, and the British Indian Association—which represents the landed proprietors of Lower Bengal—has memorialised the Government to abolish the tax, now that the national finances are so prosperous. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a similar petition a short time before. Save this movement, public affairs are quiet, owing to the summer migration to the hills, so storms and the hot weather are the chief topic. Thus a hurricane completely overturned a mail train near Belgaum, on the Mahratta Railway, while the great heat in the Chin-Lushai territory, following heavy rains, has caused a serious outbreak of fever among the British garrisons at Fort Tregear and Lungleh. To encourage the Burmese to support British rule, Sir C. Crosthwaite lately held a Durbar to present rewards to many officials who had distinguished themselves in opposing the dacoits.

Decoration Day was observed enthusiastically throughout the

had distinguished themselves in opposing the dacoits.

Decoration Day was observed enthusiastically throughout the UNITED STATES at the end of last week, both North and South honouring their departed heroes. Thus a statue of General Lee was unveiled at Richmond, while the memorial to President Garfield was dedicated at Cleveland, Ohio, by President Harrison and several Ministers. President Harrison, by the by, is said to be suffering from weakness of the heart. The public holiday, however, was marred by several catastrophes, such as a fire during a ball at Fort Worth, Texas, where the President's son, Mr. Russell Harrison, escaped unhurt, though two persons were killed and thirty others injured. A worse disaster occurred at San Francisco; a train running to the suburb of Oakland being precipitated into the creek through the driver's mistake. The line crosses a drawbridge, which running to the suburb of Oakland being precipitated into the creek through the driver's mistake. The line crosses a drawbridge, which was open when the train came round a curve at high speed, and the engine with the first carriage fell over into the water, while the breaking of the couplings happily saved the other carriages, although the front of the second burst open and threw out its passengers. The submerged car soon rose to the surface, and its occupants were rescued, but thirteen persons had been drowned, and the condition of the bodies showed that the victims had actually fought for life in their struggle to gain the doors and windows for escape. The their struggle to gain the doors and windows for escape. The passengers of the new Hamburg-American liner, Normannia, also had a narrow escape, for on her maiden voyage to New York the vessel was suddenly confronted by an enormous iceberg, and only just turned in time, grazing the berg as she passed. Severe storms have affected Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa; Loveland, in the last passed State being quite destroyed by a cloudburst named State, being quite destroyed by a cloudburst.

MISCELLANEOUS.-In HUNGARY the Diet has rejected the MISCELLANEOUS.—In HUNGARY the Diet has rejected the Kossuth Naturalisation Bill by a large majority, after a week's violent discussions.—In EGYPT England, Italy, and Russia have notified the Egyptian Government of their adhesion to the scheme for the Conversion of the Debt, the two former Powers also agreeing that 150,000/. shall be spent annually on abolishing the corvee.—PORTUGAL is considering Mr. Blaine's suggestion that Great Britain and America should send a representative to confer with a Portuguese delegate on the Delagoa Bay claims, Switzerland acting as umpire.—Railway extension occupies SOUTH AFRICA. The Transvaal will continue the Delagoa Bay line from Pretoria to the Vaal River for the Free State, which will in turn extend the Bloemsontein line to the river, while Natal will start a connecting



THE QUEEN remains at Balmoral for another fortnight, when Her Majesty returns to Windsor to welcome home the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. A large garden-party will then take place at the Castle in honour of the Duke and Duchess, to be followed by similar gatherings at Buckingham Palace; and, amongst the arrangements for the summer, the Queen proposes to visit Lord and Lady Salisbury at Hatfield, before going to Osborne in July. Most of the Royal Family will join the Queen in the Isle of Wight by the second week of August to greet the German Emperor during his stay with Her Majesty. Meanwhile there have been several changes in the Royal circle at Balmoral. Prince Henry of Battenberg left at the close of last week for a cruise, in his yacht Sheila, along the Devon and Cornish coasts and the Scilly Isles; while Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, with their infant son, followed shortly after on their return to Germany. On Saturday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their youngest daughter, arrived for a few days' stay; and in the evening Viscount Cross joined the Royal dinner-party. Next morning Her Majesty and the Royal Family attended Divine Service at Balmoral, where the Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell officiated. Yesterday (Friday) the Duke of Edinburgh left for town, the Duchess remaining at Balmoral, till

Royal Family attended Divine Service at Balmoral, where the Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell officiated. Yesterday (Friday) the Duke of Edinburgh left for town, the Duchess remaining at Balmoral till Thursday next. The weather is fine, though cold, and the Queen has been revisiting her favourite spots, including the Glassalt Shiel. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a luncheon party at Marlborough House at the end of last week, where Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife were the chief guests. On Sunday, the Prince and Princess and daughters went to church as usual, and on Monday night the Prince was present at the annual banquet of the Grenadier Guards. The Duke of Clarence arrived from York in the evening, and dined with the Ninth Lancers, afterfrom York in the evening, and dined with the Ninth Lancers, afterwards going to Lady Yarborough's ball. Next day the Prince went to Epsom races, and on Wednesday, with the Princess and daughters, with seed the Derby, giving the annual Derby dinner to the members of the Jockey Club in the evening. The Prince dined with the Tenth Hussars on Thursday night, and yesterday (Friday) the Prince and Princess were again expected at Epsom for the Oaks. Next Wednesday, the Prince visits the Show of the Essex-Agricultural Society at Chelmsford, staying with Lord and Lady Brooke at Easton Lodge, and, in the following week, the Prince and Princess go to Sunninghill Park for Ascot. On the 24th inst. they open the new branch hospital of the Seamen's Hospital Society at the Victoria and Albert Docks, while, during from York in the evening, and dined with the Ninth Lancers, after-24th inst, they open the new pranch hospital of the Hospital Society at the Victoria and Albert Docks, while, during Hospital visit the Paddington Recreation Grounds, Maida Hospital Society at the Victoria and Albert Docks, while, during July, they will visit the Paddington Recreation Grounds, Maida Vale, and lay the foundation-stone of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's Circus. The King of the Hellenes will join the Prince and Princess in time for Goodwood, and the usual sojourn on board the Oslorne at Cowes, whence the

Prince and Princess will visit Portsmouth to open the new Town Hall. The Duke of Clarence will open the new North Parade at Scarborough on the 27th inst. He has been appointed Worshipful Master of the Royal Alpha Lodge of Freemasons and Provincial Grand Master of the Berks Freemasons.

Princess Christian on Monday presided at a meeting of the Cyprus Society at Lord Brassey's residence. Next day she opened Cyprus Society at Lord Brassey's residence. Next day she opened Mrs. Dawson's sale of Irish ladies' needlework.—Princess Louise on Tuesday opened "Ye Columbia Mart" at the Knightsbridge Riding School on behalf of the Clergy Endowment Fund, British Columbia, and also inaugurated the Third Annual Industrial Exhibition of the Recreative Evening Schools Association.—The Duchess of Albany and also inaugurated the Inira Annual Industrial Exhibition of the Recreative Evening Schools Association.—The Duchess of Albany has been at Oxford, staying with the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell. On Saturday she gave away the rewards to the successful children in the Prize Needlework Scheme, and on Monday successful children in the Prize Needlework Scheme, and on Monday distributed the certificates to the members of the Oxford Ambulance Corps.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been most Corps.—Ine Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been most heartily welcomed during their journey across North America. They have made a brief stay at Port Arthur, Ontario, Toronto, Niagara, and Montreal, and are now at Ottawa. They leave Quelegnext week for home.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The once popular prima donnal Madame Etelka Gerster made her first appearance these ten years at Covent Garden on the 29th ult. in La Sonnambula. Since she last visited this country Madame Gerster has been prostrated by a lengthy and severe illness, obvious traces of which are still observable in her voice. Opera-goers as heretofore could still admire the refinement and purity of her style, acquired in the best Italian school, as exemplified by her delivery of "Come per me sereno and "Ah, non credea." But her loss of vocal power was unfortunately manifest, particularly in the brilliant finale, "Ah, non giunge." Signor Ravelli, fresh from a tour in America, was the Elvino, and M. Edouard de Reszkè the Count. An unexpected addition to the cast was supplied by the Covent Garden cat, which once more appeared on the stage—this time in the bedchamber scene in the second act. -The once popular prima donn ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

second act.

La Traviala, given on Saturday, attracted a rather thin house. The performance, in which Miss Ella Russell again took part as Violetta to the Alfredo of M. Montariol, was, however, on the whole, a fairly good one. The elder Germont was undertaken by Signor Palermini, a baritone who sang at Her Majesty's last year. Nervousness on Saturday somewhat affected his intonation.

Il Don Gonzami was performed on Monday with a capital all court.

Il Don Giovanni was performed on Monday with a capital all-round cast, including Signor F. d'Andrade, who was again an excellent representative of the part of the Don, M. Isnardon, whose whimsical representative of the part of the Don, at Shatdon, whose winning and unobtrusive humour was exactly suited to the rôle of Leporello, Miss Zelie de Lussan a charming Zerlina, Madame Nordica a thoroughly competent Donna Elvira, and Signor Ravelli the Ottavio. The part of Donna Anna was sustained by a débutante-Ottavio. The part of Donna Anna was sustained by a debutante-Madame Tavary, a lady who, during the past season, has sung the leading parts at the Munich Opera. House under the stage name of Madame Basta. Her voice seemed rather tired, but it is a full and rich soprano, free from the tremolo, and, moreover, the new-comer is evidently a thorough and experienced artist. Madame Tavary is

revidently a thorough and experience artist. Addams of the present season.

Roméo et Juliette was revived in French on Tuesday, with M. Jean de Reszkè, the best Roméo since Mario, and with Madame Melba and M. Edouard de Reszkè as Juliette and Friar Lawrence. The representatives of the minor characters, including MM. Montariol and Plunkett Greene (who was cast for the small role of the Duke), and M. Cobalet, a new baritone from Paris, had little opportunity to distinguish themselves; while, on the other hand, both the new Polish soprano Mdlle. Regina Pinkert as Stefano, and M. Dufriche as Mercutio, suffered more or less from the

To complete the operatic record, it may be added that Faust was performed on the 30th ult., and that Carmen and Lohengrin were announced respectively on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, with a familiar cost. with a familiar cast.

PIANOFORTE RECITALS .- M. Pierre Réné-Hirsch, from Paris. who has during the past three weeks played in private at the French Embassy and elsewhere, made his public début on the 28th ult. His programme contained few specimens of the classical school properly so-called, but the French pianist, who is a brilliant executant, was heard in Liszt's twelfth "Hungarian Rhapsody," besides in some minor works by French composers. Mr. Hirsch's pianoforte style is distinctly of the modern school.

M. Paderewski at his third concert attracted a far larger audience than heretofore. The programme announced was by no means adhered to, but the Polish pianist again considerably modified the exuberance of his style, and was heard at his best in an "Intermezzo-Polonais," and particularly in a pretty little "Cracovienne" from his own pen. A Capriccio by Scarlatti was so delicately played that it was encored. Beethoven's sonata, Op. 110 (of the fugue in which a magnificent performance was given), Schumann's "Carnaval," and Liszt's transcription of Wagner's "Spinnerlied" were also in the programme.

M. Sapellnikoff cave his only recital on Friday. Reethoven's

M. Sapellnikoff gave his only recital on Friday. Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," which requires more depth of feeling than the Russian pianist appears yet to possess, was hardly so succession as Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," but in some variations by Tschaikowsky and works by Liszt and others M. Sapellnikoff wonderful mastery over technical difficulties was again in evidence.

RICHTER CONCERTS.—The Bighter Concert was resumed on

RICHTER CONCERTS.—The Richter Concerts were resumed on Monday, when the programme included the scene from the Götter-dämmerung in which Gunther summons the followers of Hagen. dammerung in which Gunther summons the followers of tragen, and the fine scene from Siegfried, in which Wotan calls up the sleeping Erda to tell the fate of the gods of Walhalla. The baritone part in these works was magnificently sung by Mr. Heinrich, who in the Siegfried excerpt was joined by Miss Lena Little. The lady also took part in Brahms' dignified but enormously difficult Hartzreise im Winter.

CONCEPTS (MARKING)

mously difficult Hartzreise im Winter.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—Madame Patti was unable to take part in Mr. Kuhe's concert at the Albert Hall on Saturday, but she will probably appear in one or two concerts at the end of this month. Her place was taken by Madame Albani, who sang operatic airs by Verdi and Gomes, together with "The Last Rose of Summer," and, for an encore, the Gounod-Bach "Ave Maria. Madame Trebelli, who made her re-appearance after a long period of illness, was, unfortunately, not in full possession of her vocal powers; nor was Mr. Sims Reeves, who made his first appearance in London this summer, and sang two drawing-room songs, that is to in London this summer, and sang two drawing-room songs, that is to say, Mr. Lennox's "Dream Memories" and Mr. Blumenthal's "The Message."—The members of the Musical Guild, an associasay, Mr. Lennox's "Dream Memories" and Mr. Blumenthal's "The Message."—The members of the Musical Guild, an association limited to the ex-pupils of the Royal College of Music, have given the first of their season's concerts at Kensington, their programme including Beethoven's Septet and Schumann's "Legendary Tales."—Concerts have also been given by Mr. Jan Mulder, a violoncellist, Madame Sophie Löwe, the well-known German vocalist, Signor Denza, the pianist, Mr. Charles Oberthur, the harpist, Madame Ida Audain, also a harpist, Mr. Herberte Basing, Messrs. Ludwig and Whitehouse, MM. Groebel, Herr Willy Hess, the well-known violinist, Madame Frickenhaus, and many others.

Messrs. Lauwig the well-known violinist, Madame Frickenhaus, and many others.

OBILUARY.—Herr Victor Nessler, the celebrated composer of German light opera, died on the 28th ult., aged forty-nine. He was ion in Alsace, and originally studied theology, but afterwards was ion in Alsace, and originally studied theology, but afterwards devoted himself to music. His fame is based almost exclusively action the celebrity enjoyed by two comic operas, entitled The Piper of Hamelin, not very successfully produced at Covent Garden some vertis ago, and The Trumpeter of Sakkingen.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty, of Mr. Charles The death is announced, at the Royal Military School of Music, Cousins, Director of Music at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneder Hall. He was born at Portsmouth, was educated at Greenwich Hospital School, and from the age of sixteen he was Greenwich Hospital School, and from the age of sixteen he was connected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands, first as a bandsman, and afterconnected with military bands at Kneller Hall, which he retained he was appointed to the post at Kneller Hall, which he retained until the time of his death.

the was appointed to the post at Kheher Han, which he retained until the time of his death.

Notes and News.—Mr. Lloyd has started from New York, and is expected in London on Sunday. He has received an order to remain next year in America for three months, but he has at present decided not to leave England for so long.—Performances are now being given at the Military Exhibition by massed military lands. At the first concert, on Friday, the bands employed were those of the First and Second Life Guards, and the Blues. The only English item of the programme was a selection from Sir Arthur Sullivan's Gondoliers.—It is said that a new and enlarged open house is to be built in Berlin, and will be placed under the musical direction of Dr. Von Bülow.—Mr. Watkin Mills has been engaged for the Crystal Palace performance of St. Paul, in place of Mr. Santley, who will not have returned in time from Australia.

The marriage of Miss Louise Moody, the popular prima donna of the Carl Rosa Company, to Mr. Charles Manners will take place to July 5th. The bride will be given away by Sir Morell Mackenzie.—Head or Heart and The Dear Departed, by Mr. Van Lennep, produced at the Comedy last week, demand no detailed description. The music is mainly confined to some melodious songs and duets, which would be far better suited to the drawing-room than to the stage. than to the stage.



M. Alphonse Daudet's much-discussed "Attack upon the Darwinian Doctrine," better known as La Lutte pour la Vie, "in five acts and six tableaux," has now found its way to London, thanks to the spirit and enterprise of Mr. Mayer, who has not only transferred the play, pending the coming of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, to the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, but has brought with it the original performers constituting the entire company of the Gymnase Theatre. Unfortunately, the drama hardly justifies the stir which it has made in the dramatic world. Its supposed demonstration of the wickedness of the Darwin formula may be classed with Dr. Johnson's celebrated refutation of Berkeley, or Mr. Ruskin's notion that the scientific economist's definition of value is absurd, since it would imply that ships' rudders are of no value is absurd, since it would imply that ships' rudders are of no value in a gale of wind "because they could not be exchanged for each other." In brief, M. Daudet being a "literateur, and not a man of science, has failed to understand Darwin, and, as a consequence, the Darwinian pleas of his wicked hero and the anti-Darwinian philippics of his worthy personages are alike irrelevant. What is left is really nothing but a rather tediously spun-out story of a polished libertine, who is described in one of the latest of French neologisms as a "struggle-for-lifeur," because he pursues his sensual and egotistical purposes without scruple or remorse, and pretends to believe that as he is able to maintain his position in the scheme of the universe, he is ipso facto justified. The play is sombre in tone, in spite of some rather conventional comedy scenes; but it is admirably acted. Madame Pasca plays the middle-aged Duchess, who has unwisely united her destinies with the worthless hero, with a touch of melancholy dignity that is impressive, and in the scene in which she quietly detects her cowardly husband's attempt to poison her, the energy and concentrated passion of her acting were really very time. M. Marais' time energy and concentrated passion of her acting were really very time. M. Marais's Paul Astier is a hardly less finished study of an unscrupulous voluptuary. The rest of the personages are hardly more than incidental, the real dramatic element being created in the relations of Astier and the Duchess. This is at once the strength and weakness of the play, which is decidedly overweighted with episodical matter. The author's method in fact is rather that of the tomance writer than the novelist. On Monday next a still later Parisian novelty will take the place of M. Daudet's play, in the shape of MM. Blum and Toche's play, Paris Fin de Siècle. For the take of readers who are not acquainted with the latest slang of the Doulevards, it may be well to note that Fin de Siècle is here what the french grammarians call an "adjectival locution." The title may be haps be best translated "Paris Up to Date."

A popular actor's holiday is apt to be nothing more restful than a round of performances in provincial cities. Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, however, have this year hit upon a plan which will relieve them at least of the wear and tear of the stage, if not from the duty of entertaining the public. The readings from Macbeth, with tausical accompaniments, which made an auspicious commencement at Liverpool on Tuesday, must be far less fatiguing than acting nightly, not to speak of the changes of costume, which nowadays

tausical accompaniments, which made an auspicious commencement at Liverpool on Tuesday, must be far less fatiguing than acting nightly, not to speak of the changes of costume, which nowadays add so much to the burden of an actor's life. It is understood that the season which closed at the LYCEUM on Saturday with Miss liften Terry's benefit, and the last performance of Olivia, was one of the most prosperous, in a financial sense, of any under Mr. Irving's tegn. The farewell was cordial on both sides. Of course there was a managerial speech; but Mr. Irving had really little to say. That a version of The Bride of Lanmermoor, by Mr. Herman Merivale, is in preparation, we knew before; also that the Lyceum company are to appear for a fortnight at the Grand Theatre, lelington; and this was all that Mr. Irving had to tell under the

searl of future arrangements. Meanwhile most of the members of the LYCEUM company have service under the flag of Messrs. Haviland and Harvey for a professional tour. Miss Coleridge, a refined and graceful actress, who probably only wants better opportunities than the long runs of London stage afford to exhibit her capabilities, will be the

La ling lidy of the company.

The crowded audience at at DRURY LANE on Monday afternoon, ha less than the brilliant array of talent on the stage, testified to the respect and affection in which the memory of the late Mr. E. L. Planchard is held in a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Blanchard, on whose behalf the long round of entertainments hal been organised, is herself favourably known by her exertions on ichalf of female emigration. It is understood that the matinie will enable the committee to present the lady with a substantial

Paul Kauvar, in spite of the exertions of Mr. Terriss and Miss Paul Kauvar, in spite of the exertions of Mr. Terriss and Millward, has failed to attract visitors to Drury Lane. Our stage has been rather overdone of late with scenes from the Reign of Terror, and this American piece, though the work of a cunning

playwright, was too obviously planned to startle or to thrill. It did not therefore suit the tastes of our public.

Mr. Edouin is thinking of producing at the GRAND Theatre a comedy, by Mr. Bronson Howard, entitled Cousin Kate, with Miss Alice Atherton in the leading character. For the present, however, Mr. Arthur Roberts will join the Gaiety Burlesque Company in the autumn.

the autumn.

Mrs. Bernard Beere is, we regret to say, still seriously ill. Since her return from Monte Carlo, three weeks ago, she has been confined to her bed. There can be little doubt that her heroic determination to go on playing "la Tosca" at the GARRICK, in spite of a severe attack of the influenza epidemic, has injuriously affected

her health.

The Daly Company make their first appearance in London this season at the LYCEUM on Tuesday next. The comedy chosen for the opening night is Casting the Boomerang.

Nerves is the short, incisive, and suggestive title of Mr. Comyns Carr's version of Les Femmes Nerveuses, which will be produced to-night by Mr. Charles Hawtrey at the COMEDY.

Mr. Buchanan's mythological poetical play. The Bride of Love,

to-night by Mr. Charles Hawtrey at the COMEDY.

Mr. Buchanan's mythological, poetical play, The Bride of Love, recently produced at a maintee at the Adelphi, will to-night be reproduced in a more permanent way at the LYRIC. It will be represented by the original cast—save that Mr. Lionel Rignold will be succeeded in the part of Zephyros by a light comedian.

### THE NEW BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS

THE NEW BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS
THE Rev. John Wogan Festing, Vicar of Christ Church, Albany
Street, who has been offered and has accepted the Bishopric of St.
Albans, in succession to Dr. Claughton, resigned, was educated at
Wells Theological College and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In
1860 he was ordained deacon, and in 1861 priest. He was Curate
of Christ Church, Westminster, from 1860 to 1873; was appointed
Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, in 1873; and Vicar of Christ
Church, Albany Street, in 1878. The Bishop-Designate is Treasurer
of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. He was made Rural
Dean of St. Pancras in 1887, and Prebendary of St. Paul's in the
following year. When the Jubilee of Wells College was celebrated



THE RIGHT REV. J. W. FESTING, D.D. Bishop Designate of St. Albans

on May 22nd, Bishop Festing was congratulated as being the first student who had been appointed to an English See. In his reply he said that he owed a great deal of his success in ministerial work to his theological training at Wells.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Russell and Sons, 199, Brompton Road, S.W.

THE NEW GERMAN COURT DRESS FOR CIVILIANS is now formally decreed by the Emperor, and though the adoption is not compulsory, few aspirants for Imperial favour are likely to ignore His Majesty's express desire that "the becoming manners and customs of former times shall be revived with regard to the dresses worn at my Court." The costume consists of white or black cashmere breeches—according to rank—black cloth coat of antique shape, with black satin facings and collar, long satin vest, silk stockings, buckled shoes, and a sword. The whole dress may be of satin, at pleasure.

satin, at pleasure.

LONDON MORTALITY has declined to the lowest rate recorded this year. During the last two weeks the deaths numbered 1,451 and 1,411, being a decrease of 11 and 40, while the death-rate fell and 1,411, being a decrease of 11 and 40, while the death-rate fell to 171 and 161 per 1,000. Fatal cases of diseases of the respiratory organs diminished to 294 and 259 (a fall of 6 and 35), intory organs diminished to 294 and 259 (a fall of 6 and 35), including 1 in each week from influenza, but remained slightly including 2 in each week from influenza, but remained slightly advance of 24 and decline of 11), 91 and 78 from whooping-cough (a rise of 3 and 1), 15 and 14 from scarlet fever (a decline of 2 increase of 3 and 1), 15 and 14 from scarlet fever (a decline of 2 and 1), 10 each week from diarrhœa and dysentery (a decrease of 37 in the first instance), 6 and 3 from enteric fever (a fall of 2 and 3), and 1 from choleraic diarrhœa in the first week. Twelve persons were killed by being run over in the streets during the first week and 5 in the second, when 13 persons were drowned, and 14 week and 5 in the second, when 13 persons were drowned, and 14 infants suffocated. There were 2,443 and 2,091 births registered, leing a decrease of 352 in the latter week.

The FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL WEDDING has restored a little

THE FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL WEDDING has restored a little life to the Austrian Court, which has been miserably dull since Prince Rudolph's tragic death. Although the marriage of the Archduchess Valérie with the Archduke Franz Salvator, on July 31, is to be solemnised privately at 1schl, on account of the Empress's delicate health, the event will be kept throughout the Empire with considerable festivity. Many towns are founding charitable institutions in the able festivity. Many towns are founding charitable institutions in the able festivity. Many towns are founding charitable institutions in the young Princess's honour, as she prefers such useful remembrances to costly gifts of jewellery. On the 16th inst. the bride elect will renounce all her rights to the Crown, according to the rule for Austrian archduchesses about to be married. Part of her trousseau Austrian archduchesses about to be married. Part of her trousseau and many wedding presents have been exhibited at the Vienna and the dresses will be shown during the next few weeks. All the clothes are of Austrian manufacture, and very simple though exquisitely made. The Princess and her fiance have now accompanied the Empress on a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Mariazell, to fulfil a promise made to the Empress's dying sister, the Princess of Thurn and Taxis.



A FINE ROYAL STURGEON, seven feet long, has been caught in the Dee, and sent to the Queen.

A GLADSTONE PHONOGRAPHIC CABINET is being arranged in the United States for presentation to the British statesman. It will include phonographic messages of goodwill, or "voice records," from all the Cabinet Ministers.

POOR LONDON CHILDREN can again play in the Inner Temple Gardens during summer evenings. The Benchers allow the gardens to be open from six to nine on week-day evenings until the end of August, and from 4.30 on Sundays.

SUNDAY OPENING OF LONDON PICTURE-GALLERIFS continues to be much appreciated. The Royal Society of British Artists admitted the public by ticket to view their Exhibition in Suffolk Street last Sunday afternoon, when over 1,300 visitors entered between 3 and 6 P.M. The Gallery will be open again to-morrow (Sunday) (Sunday).

THOSE ENTERPRISING HORSEWOMEN who promised to demonstrate the reformed method of feminine riding at the meet of the Coaching Club on Saturday, but evidently lost heart at the last moment, may like to hear that their American sisters have more courage. A Virginian lady has set the fashion in Central Park, New York, riding astride in the new costume.

Mew York, riding astride in the new costume.

MR. STANLEY AND MISS DOROTHY TENNANT are to be married at Westminster Abbey on July 12th, at 1.30 P.M. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present. A "Stanley Fund" has been formed to carry out the explorer's suggestion of placing a steamer on the Victoria Nyanza, and a meeting on behalf of this project was fixed for Thursday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Duke of Fife. the Duke of Fife.

FRENCH INVASION OF BRITISH FISHING-GROUNDS causes trouble and discontent nearer home than Newfoundland. Our neighbours not only encroach on the Jersey coast fishery, but are allowed to sell their catches in the Jersey market, although the Channel Islanders do not enjoy a similar privilege in France. If any Jersey fisherman attempts to dispose of his cargo in a French market his fish is confiscated, and he is liable to imprisonment.

Isscated, and he is hable to imprisonment.

Talleyrand's Memoirs are to be brought out next December in Paris, and the controversy over their publication has well whetted public curiosity. Two volumes will appear at first, and two others liter. The present legatee of the precious memoirs, the Duc de Broglie, gets a handsome sum for the publication, but he intends to devote the money to some charitable object. Talleyrand stipulated that the memoirs should not appear for thirty years after his death, and that period expired twenty-two years ago.

that the memoirs should not appear for thirty years after his death, and that period expired twenty-two years ago.

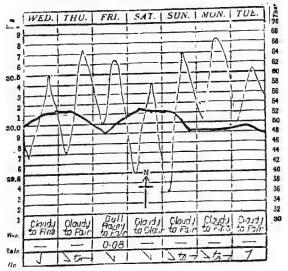
THE POSTAL JUBILEE will be further commemorated on July 2nd by a Conversazione at the South Kensington Museum. The most attractive features of the recent celebration at the Guildhall will be reproduced, and the day kept as a holiday throughout the Post-Office Service, so far as public business permits. Provincial postal employés and their fami ies are to be allowed cheap return tickets to London for the Conversazione. A special Jubilee envelope and correspondence-card will be sold for 1s. at the Kensington Museum and at all post-offices on July 2nd, the profits to go to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund. Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund.

Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund.

THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT is almost wintry in several districts. There was a severe frost in Berlin on Sunday night, and thin layers of ice were found in the garlens on Monday merning. Bulgaria has been visited by a perfect cyclone, which spent its chief vigour on Sofia and its suburbs. Part of the town looks as if a bombardment had taken place, the houses having lost roofs and chimneys, walls being carried away, and windows broken. Several persons were killed, while the wheat and the vines are sadly damaged. Some of the hailstones weighed an ounce, according to report. ounce, according to report.

### WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 3 1890

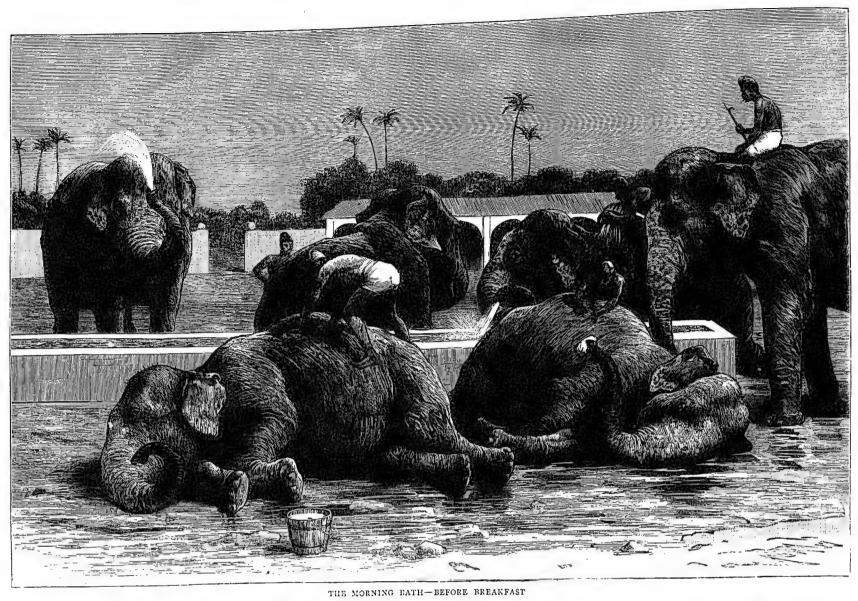


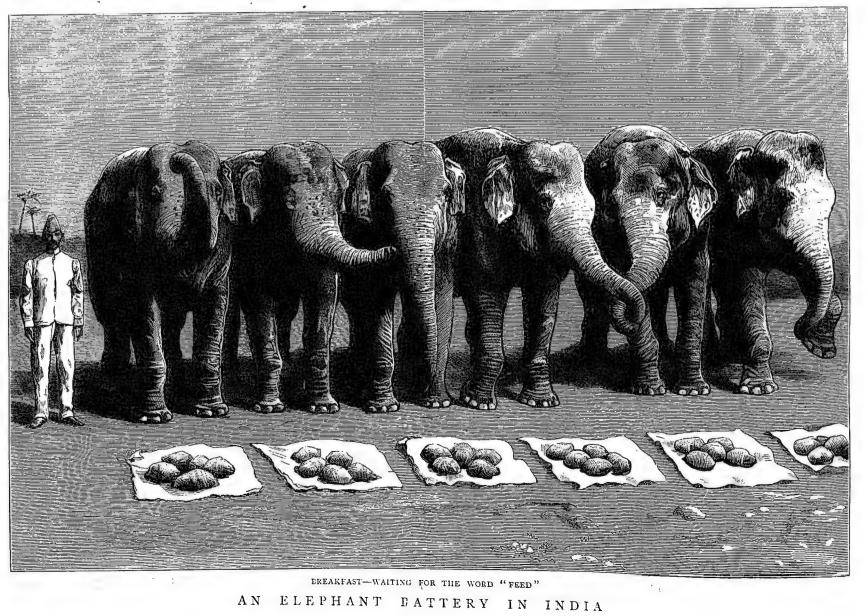
EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (3rd inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather of the past week, although somewhat showery in places, with more cloud and lower temperatures than shown during the preceding period, has been fair or fine as a whole. The barometer has been almost continuously lowest to the North-Eastward or Northward of our Islands, and continuously lowest to the North-Eastward or Northward of our Islands, and chighest to the South-Westward of our area, the mercury showing very little change from day to day. Quite at the close of the time, however, a chisk fall of the barometer had taken place in the North, and a large depression was shown off the North and North-West of the United Kingdom. During the early part of the week cool Northerly breezes and fine dry weather, ultimately giving place to a good deal of cloud, and occasional showers from time to time, were experienced pretty generally. Later on Westerly breezes thecame very prevalent, but no material change occurred in the weather. At the end of the period Southerly or South-Westerly winds had spread in from the North-Westward, and dull showery weather prevailed in most places. In the extreme West of Ireland heavy rain had fallen—over three quarters of an inch at Belmullet, and over half an inch at Mullaghmore. Temperature has been at Belmullet, and over half an inch at Mullaghmore. Temperature has been below the average generally. Maxima mostly varied from between 60° and 65°. The absolute highest, which occurred on Wednesday (28th ult.) were 60° at York, and 71° at Leith. The lowest, which were registered on Saturday York, and 71° at Leith. The lowest, which were registered on Saturday Horning (1st ult.) the theorem of the period of the period on Tuesday (376 jinches) on Saturday (318 ult.); lowest (29° 80 inches) on Tuesday (370 inst.); range 30°.

Rain fell on one day. Total amount o'08 inch. Greatest fall on any one day o'08 inch on Friday (30th ul





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THE PRIMATE has fixed St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24th, for the consecration, at St. Paul's Cathedral, of the Bishops of Bangor, St. Albans, and Sydney.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN'S ALLIANCF, THE MEMORIAL OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN'S ALLIANCE, asking the Archbishop of York to introduce a Bill substituting deprivation for imprisonment as a punishment of clerical contumacy, has been signed by a number of prominent laymen and Church dignitaries, among them the Dukes of Westminster, St. Albans, and Abercorn, and the Deans of Canterbury, Ripon, and Norwich.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S reason for vetoing the second representation against the St. Paul's reredos is said to be that, in his opinion, the questions raised are in substance the same as those of the first, in respect to which an appeal is pending. The Record understands that a mandamus will now be applied for, and, if necessary an appeal be carried from Court to Court if necessary, an appeal be carried from Court to Court.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS' FUND having closed its accounts for 1889 with a deficit of 2,244%, a "Friend" has sent a cheque for

CARDINAL MANNING, on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee to-morrow, Sunday, is to preach at High Mass, II A.M., at Saint Peter and Edward's, Buckingham Gate.

Peter and Edward's, Buckingham Gate.

LORD WOLSELEY presented himself in a new character when speaking on the work of the Church and the Churches after Lady Wolseley laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's, a new church at Hornsey. Referring to the present as an age of want of faith, he spoke of having learned from history the lesson that the nation which had no faith could not have a great future before it. In conversation years ago with one of the greatest men in the German Empire, the latter expressed himself most confidently as to the prospects of Germany in the event of another war with France, saying, in regard to the French:—"What can you hope from a nation that has no faith in it?"

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Dr. Boyd, in the address with which he closed this year's session, said that he was once a country parson, and that in such peaceful charges they might find some of their most devout and cultured ministers. If ever the miserable blight of Disestablishment should befall, one of its sorest worlds we had been of such men. results would be the loss of such men.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS have been holding their annual Assembly in London. The progress of their missions at home and abroad was favourably reported on by seven members. One of them, who had just returned from visiting the Friends' mission in India, said that the extreme degradation—or, to use his own expression, the "beastliness"—of Ilindoo Paganism had struck him the programment for the programment of the pr very forcibly after having previously heard much from intelligent Englishmen at home about the "Light of Asia" to be found in Buddhism and Brahminism.



A CORRESPONDENCE has been published between the solicitors to the Premier and Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., respectively, in the libel action "O'Brien v. Salisbury." Lord Salisbury's solicitors point out that ample time has been given Mr. O'Brien to pay the taxed costs in his unsuccessful action for libel, and intimate that they will have to press the claim to its legitimate issue unless payment is made without fail before the end of the month. In reply, Mr. O'Brien's solicitors refer to his pending appeal to the House of Lords, before whose decision Lord Salisbury ought not, they hint, to "strain the technical right to recover costs." Further, they are instructed by their client to say that, having regard to the nature of the judge's findings and to Lord Salisbury's defence to the action, he recognises no "moral liability" on his part, and, in short, leaves it to Lord Salisbury to take whatever steps he pleases for the recovery of the costs. covery of the costs.

THOMAS HARDING, aged thirty, charged with the murder more than once referred to previously in this column, has been committed at the Marylebone Police Court for his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. In answer to the usual questions, he said, "I am not guilty, and I reserve my defence."

A PITIFUL STORY was that of Helen Laughran, aged forty, as told by a solicitor and friend who had known her in better days, when she was brought up at the Mansion House charged with stealing a valuable gold-mounted umbrella from the Civil Service Stores in Over Winterio Stores. ing a valuable gold-mounted umbrella from the Civil Service Stores in Queen Victoria Street. Some ten years ago she married an officer in the army, who received 6,000/ from her mother with which to start an hotel. He ran through the money, and then it was discovered that he had committed bigamy. She was a Roman Catholic, and her priest forbade her to live with the man, whom she left, and was, with her child, homeless for seven years, during which she made every effort to earn an honest living. She had recently met with an accident, which broke her arm, and severely injured her face and head. Mr. Alderman Phillips sentenced her to fourteen days' detention in the prison infirmary, and requested the Roman Catholic chaplain to see what could be done with her on her discharge.

discharge.

Some of the Many Zealous Friends of Missions may receive a hint from remarks made by the Chairman of the Croydon Bench of Magistrates at the close of the proceedings in a murder case. He said that if all that the prisoner had been charged with was true, it was very sad to hear the condition of things that existed at Mitcham. He wished something could be done for that benighted place, whence only last Saturday that Court had committed three children to reformatory schools. He wished that some of the missionary services which were carried on elsewhere could be extended to Mitcham, for he was sure they were wanted there.

"Knight v. Engel."—We have been requested by the soli-

"KNIGHT v. ENGEL."—We have been requested by the solicitors for the plaintiff in this action to publish an appeal to the public to help the widowed mother and fatherless daughter to reap

some benefit from the verdict of the jury. The defendant has fled the country, leaving no property behind him but a share of the profits to be derived from the sale of the recently-published book "From Handel to Halle" (Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.). A Receiver has been appointed by the Court to receive the decendant's share of the profits, and the publishers have kindly offered to forego a portion of their own profits in favour of the plaintiff, but since the report of the trial of the action the sale has almost ceased. Doubtless, however, when it is understood that the profits will not go into the pockets of Dr. Engel, but will minister to the wants of those whom he has so cruelly injured, the sale will revive.

The LAW COURTS were re-opened on Tuesday, when an applied

will not go into the pockets of Dr. Engel, but will almister to the wants of those whom he has so cruelly injured, the sale will revive.

THE LAW COURTS were re-opened on Tuesday, when an application for an injunction, under similar circumstances, was made to Mr. Justice Kay, who was congratulated, on behalf of the Bar, by the Attorney-General, on being able to resume his judicial duties after his long absence through illness. The plaintiff was a lady, and the defendant a gentleman, both of mature age, who had been engaged to be married. The lady married some one else, and the elegandant, who appeared in person, threatened to publish her letters and distribute printed copies of them in her neighbourhood. His object seemed to have been to frighten her into paying a promissory note for 25%, which, during their engagement, he had induced her to give his sister. The injunction asked for was to restrain the defendant from publishing the letters. Mr. Justice Kay at one granted it, the law, he said, being that the recipient of letters had only a qualified property in them, and was not at liberty to publish them. To mark his sense of the "abominable" character of the threat, he ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the motion.

Some RARE OLD FLEMISH TAPESTRY now ornaments the corridors of the Foreign Office in Downing Street. It was found among the office stores, and had evidently decorated the State rooms of the old Foreign Office, when they were occupied by Charles II. and his Court.

Charles II. and his Court.

Roses IN SILVER BOWLS are the most fashionable table decoration for dinner-parties in Paris just now. All floral decorations are arranged very low on the table, and both gas, electric light, and lamps are out of favour, candles in handsome silver candlesticks alone being admissible. Even the plates should be silver, unless the hostess possesses very valuable old Sèvres china. At balls the presents for the cotillon grow yearly more practical. Fans painted by the best artists are very popular, together with dainty parasolar. by the best artists are very popular, together with dainty parasols of

shot silk.

M. MEISSONIER'S PICTURE, "1814," which has just been sold in Paris for 34,000%, was begun when the artist was compara ively unknown. M. Delahante, the financier, then gave 2,800% for the work, after it had been exhibited at the 1864 Salon, and some years later he offered it for 12,000% to the Grand Duke Vladimir, who refused to pay so much money. Afterwards Mr. Vanderbilt wanted to buy the picture for 16,000%, but M. Meissonier warned M. Delahante to keep it for a higher price; and his advice has now been justified. The work represents Napoleon and his Staff riding along a snowy road under a gloomy sky. The Emperor is deep in sad thoughts, and rides a white horse. Marshal Ney, just behind looks anxiously at his chief.

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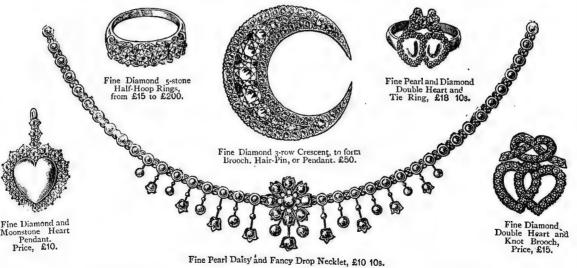
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gritty particles that wear away the enamel, or corrosive
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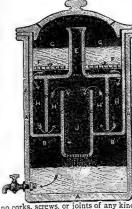
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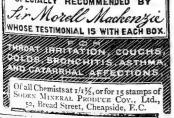




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THE SEASON.—The sun has been hot enough to give us records in vacno of 111 deg. and 112 deg. Deducting twenty degrees for the cooling effect of air and breeze, we still have a very respectrecords in vacuo of 111 deg, and 112 deg. Deducting twenty degrees for the cooling effect of air and breeze, we still have a very respectable solar heat poured down upon both fora and fauna during the last fortnight. The moisture of May having been fair, how is it that plant life does not start more rapidly forward than it actually does? The explanation seems to be found in the fall of temperature after sundown. For the last fortnight of May the night temperature averaged only 45 deg., and the water of all but the shallowest streams has been found by bathers to be very cold for the time of year. June should give us a day temperature of seventy, and a night temperature of fifty degrees. The day temperature of the last day of May had already reached June warmth, but the night was much colder than it should have been. The wheat plant, strong as its growth is, shows a very short straw, and its earing is likely to be a fortnight behind an average date. A late harvest is never satisfactory in all respects, for the Northern districts nearly always lose some of their grain by its never ripening. September seems of recent years to have been the finest and most settled of our months, yet we may have been merely running through a cycle of fine Septembers, to be followed in due course by a series of a very different character. The orchards look well, and the May frosts were rather fewer than usual. Cold, as distinguished from absolute frost, the fruit trees do not mind. Bush fruit promises a good yield of gooseberries and currants, but strawberries are very uneven this year; some beds being of wonderful promise and others comparatively sterile.

RURAL OCCUPATIONS show a curious exception to the rule of tooday which certainly is for women to invade men's provinces

RURAL OCCUPATIONS show a curious exception to the rule of RURAL OCCUPATIONS show a curious exception to the full of to-day, which certainly is for women to invade men's provinces rather than the reverse. Yet, while we hear of no female shepherds or thatchers or ploughmen, we do hear of male "dairymaids." At the Somerset Agricultural Society's Show a male competitor beat all the farmers' daughters in the butter-making classes, winning the gold medal and county championship. The ladies were not overpleased at the award, we believe, but the winner's own sex exhibited no small amusement and delight.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE.—The Farmers' Club and the Central Chamber of Agriculture have presented a joint report to Government asking the State to endow, if not to direct, the teaching of farming. After fifty years' tall talk about the superiority of individual and voluntary effort, the present

the superiority of individual and voluntary effort, the present surrender is instructive and amusing.

At the Bottom of the Matter is probably to be found the problem of continuing endowment. Individual and voluntary enterprise must needs fluctuate with individual and voluntary fortune, but the colleges, experimental farms, and all other institutions to be maintained owe their entire value to an equal continuity of experience and existence. To spend ten thousand pounds on an agricultural college one year and not to spend five thousand the

next is absolute ruin to an establishment with no powers of borrowing. As to experimental firms, unless a certain scale of farming can be kept up for a number of years the money is absolutely thrown away. And another breakdown of the voluntary system is to be found in its failure to inspire confidence. The Farmers' Club speaks for four hundred English farmers, who like to have a London club; the Central Chamber is little more representative. And on both bodies it is no rudeness to opine that the members who know most talk least. Rural talent lies mainly in action, and when we look down the list of the joint committee we see that four members of Parliament, a colonel, and a barrister are its chief men. Mr. C. S. Read and Mr. W. Manfiel I may claim, however, to represent very fairly the wishes of Norfolk and Suffolk farmers.

its chief men. Mr. C. S. Read and Mr. W. Mantiel may claim, however, to represent very fairly the wishes of Norfolk and Suffolk farmers.

THE REPORT itself is wordy and ill-digested, but its conclusions admit of being thus summarised:—I. Universal experience clearly shows that without State aid it is practically impossible to establish any satisfactory system of agricultural teaching, and the Committee strongly urge that this assistance should no longer be denied to the farmers of England (p. 7 of the Report). 2. The Committee are thoroughly convinced that no useful knowledge of farming can be obtained off the farm (p. 5.) 3. The South Kensington Schools of Agriculture, therefore, should be abolished, and the funds devoted to the establishment of a School of Agriculture, with farm-houses, lands, and stock (p. 6). 4. This school should teach farming in its general form; special local research should be encouraged by grants to local societies under due guarantees (p. 7); and 5. The supply of teachers of really professorial standing, in lieu of the present merely self-styled "professors," is much to be desired, and for this purpose it is to be hoped that the State will assist the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to establish Professorships of Agriculture, with degrees attaching to the successful efforts of students.

\*\*EOLUS\*\* has already received a testimonial from Mr. Swinburne; if he requires a second he can have it from Mr. Evershed. That well-known agricultural writer says, "I knew a gentleman who grubbed up the hedges which sheltered his barley, and one morning he found that his young barley had been uprooted and blown clean out of the field!" The cold easterly winds which have prevailed in Essex during the last month have caused some of the spring corn to spindle up and the wheat to turn rather yellow; nevertheless farmers are still hopeful. Mr. Evershed tells the agriculturists whose fields are failing that for cereals there is nothing like dung. "Nitrate of soda is a gool spur for yellow corn; but it

that they are right."

SWEDES are on the braird in the North, and the sowing of the seed has begun in the South. The Scotch farmers are very choice over their seed, which they select by mixing the test from several merchants, and also by growing samples from different seedsmen side by side. Early sowing is not a success in the warmer South, as mildew is exceedingly likely to be the result. The Scotch plan is to work the land until it is clean, then, in the first half of May, to open the drills, fill them with dung, with a good dose of artificial manure, then close the drills, roll, and drill. It is found in the South that this plan of raising the land in ridges dissipates

its moisture, and that, for this reason, the less the land is movel the better the chance of a crop.



"THE Lords and the Sweating System" is the title of a very thoughtful paper contributed to this month's Nineteenth Century by Miss Beatrice Potter. Her main idea is that under a capitalist system of private property there should be direct responsibility of all employers for the welfare of their workers, of all property owners for the use of their property.—Mr. Henniker Heaton discusses a subject which he has made very much his own in "A Penny Post for the Empire." He here lays before the public some of the facts and reasons which seem to him to justify, and even render imperative, the movement for obtaining a radical reform of the postal and telegraphic services, by securing a direct relation between the actual cost of the machinery supplied and the charges levied on the public.—Mr. Frederic Harrison indulges in some warm praise of "Lord Rosebery and the County Council." The public, he of thinks, cannot fail to recognise that in the London County Council it has "a number of men with as much public spirit and practical knowledge as London can produce, or the task of administering this vast city can need."—Mr. Bram Stoker, M.A., Mr. Henry Irving, and Mr. Charles Wyndham each discuss in a brief paper the question of "Actor-Managers."

The Fortnightly opens with an article by M. P. B. Du Chaillu on "The Great Equatorial Forest of Africa." The discoverer of the gorilla is naturally not a little pleased that the recent exploits of Mr. Stanley should have incidentally afforded so much support to his travel-narrative of twenty-five years ago. As he indignantly observes, the cannibals, the dwarfs, the mountains, the gorillas, the very forest itself, were ridiculed as fictions—or even worse—of his imagination.—A good literary essay is "The Poetry of John Donne," by Professor Dowden; while Mr. Coventry Patmore in Distinction" defends himself against some of his critics with a good-natured irony.—Other contributors are Sir H. Pottinger, on "Distinction" defends himself against some of his critics with a good-natured irony—

from the time of Edward III. to this day Parliament has dealt with the Drink Trade, reducing and prohibiting its sale in England, Scotland, and Ireland, often by extensive and peremptory measures, without a particle of compensation.—From another point of view Professor Thorold Rogers considers the same subject under the heading "Vested Interests."—A paper on "The Law in 1847 and the Law in 1888," written and delivered as a lecture to the Law Students at Birmingham by Lord Coleridge early in last year, is reprinted here.—An interesting paper is "Trusts in the United

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### THE GRAPHIC

States," by Mr. R. Donald.—We have also Professor E. Caird on "The Theology and Ethics of Dante;" Mrs. Emily Crawford on "Mute Witnesses of the French Revolution;" the Rev. Mr. Haweis on "The Broad Church; or, What's Coming?" and the Duke of Argyll on "The Betterment Tax."

The frontispiece of the Century is a portrait of Mr. Walter Besant; while its opening article is a very capable account, by Mr. Albert Shaw, of the work so far accomplished in the matter of "London Polytechnics and People's Palaces." The writer is complimentary to us. He says: "With the unbroken tradition of a very old country, England has all the vitality and constructive energy of a new one. There is no such thing visible as that racial exhaustion and declension, the signs of which, in some of England's Continental neighbours, seem well-nigh unmistakable." He is especially struck with the freshness of mind and courage brought to bear on the solution of social problems.—Mr. Walter Camp is interesting on "Track Athletics in America," an article illustrated with pictures from photographs; while Mr. Octave Thanet gives us a clever fictional study of Arkansas life in "Trusty No. 49."

Last year's fighting in Egypt is admirably described in Blackwood, under the heading "From Argin to Toski; or, the Nile Campaign of 1889. With Maps." As to Wad-el-Njumi, the writer says:—
"In him the Dervishes lost their bravest and most skilful commander. He was a man cast in the mould in which heroes are made. He had lived full of confidence in this world, and he died full of hope in the next."—Mr. Richard Marsh is very amusing in "The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail."

The Queen of Roumania contributes to the New Review a pretty Roumanian ballad entitled "The Soldier's Tent."—Professor Vam-

bery is warmly eulogistic of the "Sultan Abdul Hamid," about whom he supplies a good deal of pleasant personal reminiscence.—
In a paper on "The Federation of Labour," Mr. H. H. Champion ventures the opinion "that even in our generation a man who is known to have grown rich by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor may find himself subjected to social ostracism, just as though he appeared in the park in a pot-hat, ate peas with his knife, or committed any other outrage on the feelings of the community."

munity."

Mr. George Shipton has a thoughtful paper in Murray on "Trade Unionism, New and Old." The Unions, in his opinion, have in Unionism, New and old." The Unions, in his opinion, have in them elements of permanency, efficiency, influence, and material power; persecution could not kill them; they have fought and won great battles; financial difficulties have been grappled with and overcome; but it remains to be seen whether prosperity will be and overcome; but it remains to be seen whether prosperity will be and overcome and schism the active agent in their ruin.—In "A Welcome to Stanley," by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, we have these lines:—

This is not he whom England used to know, Or he has searched the very heart of Care He went forth strong, with silver in his hair, He comes as white as snow. Changed, but unchanged, the hero steps to land.

Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" supplies Mr. W. J. Courthope with the subject for an essay in the National Review.—Mr. Karl Blind, in "Mr. Glalstone and the Greek Pantheon," takes the ex-Premier to task for misrepresenting

Homer's attitude towards the Goddess of Love and Beauty. According to Mr. Gladstone, Homer "evidently recoiled in disgust from the character of the corrupting goddess Aphroditê." Mr. Blind from the character of the corrupting goddess Aphroditê." Mr. Blind from the character of the corrupting goddess Aphroditê. "Mr. Blind from the Mondels than about Mitchelstown.

Mr. F. Dolman's subject in the Woman's World is "Lady Mr. F. Dolman's subject in the Woman's World is "Lady Monckton at Home.—Mrs. E. Ania explains one human mystery in Monckton at Home.—Mrs. E. Ania explains one human mystery in must remember," she sternly writes, "that it is no more honest to must remember," she sternly writes, "that it is no more honest to steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that he petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that he petty steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that he petty steal a ma

Militia."
A very fine etching by M. Eugène Gaujean, after M. L. E. Lambert's "A Study of Cats," forms the frontispiece of The Magazine of Art, in which there is also a full-page engraving by Jonnard, from Mr. Dendy Sadler's "Darby and Joan."
The frontispiece of the Art Journal is taken from Mr. Dudley Hardy's striking picture "Sans Asile."—Mr. Claude Phillips supplies a richly-illustrated paper on "The Summer Exhibitions."
We have also received Lippincott, the Newbery House Magazine, the Argosy, the North American Review, Time, the Gentleman, Belgravia, the Scots Magazine, and London Society.



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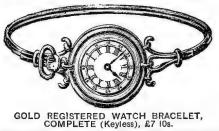
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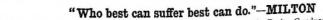
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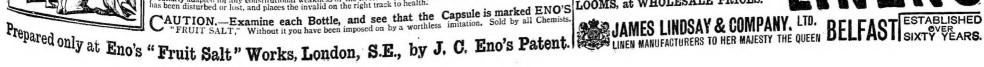
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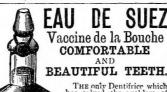
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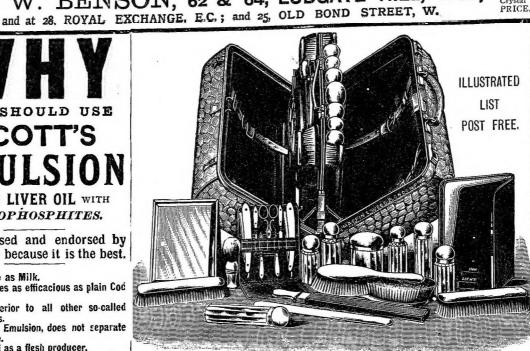
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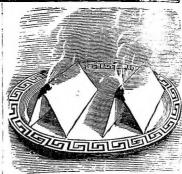
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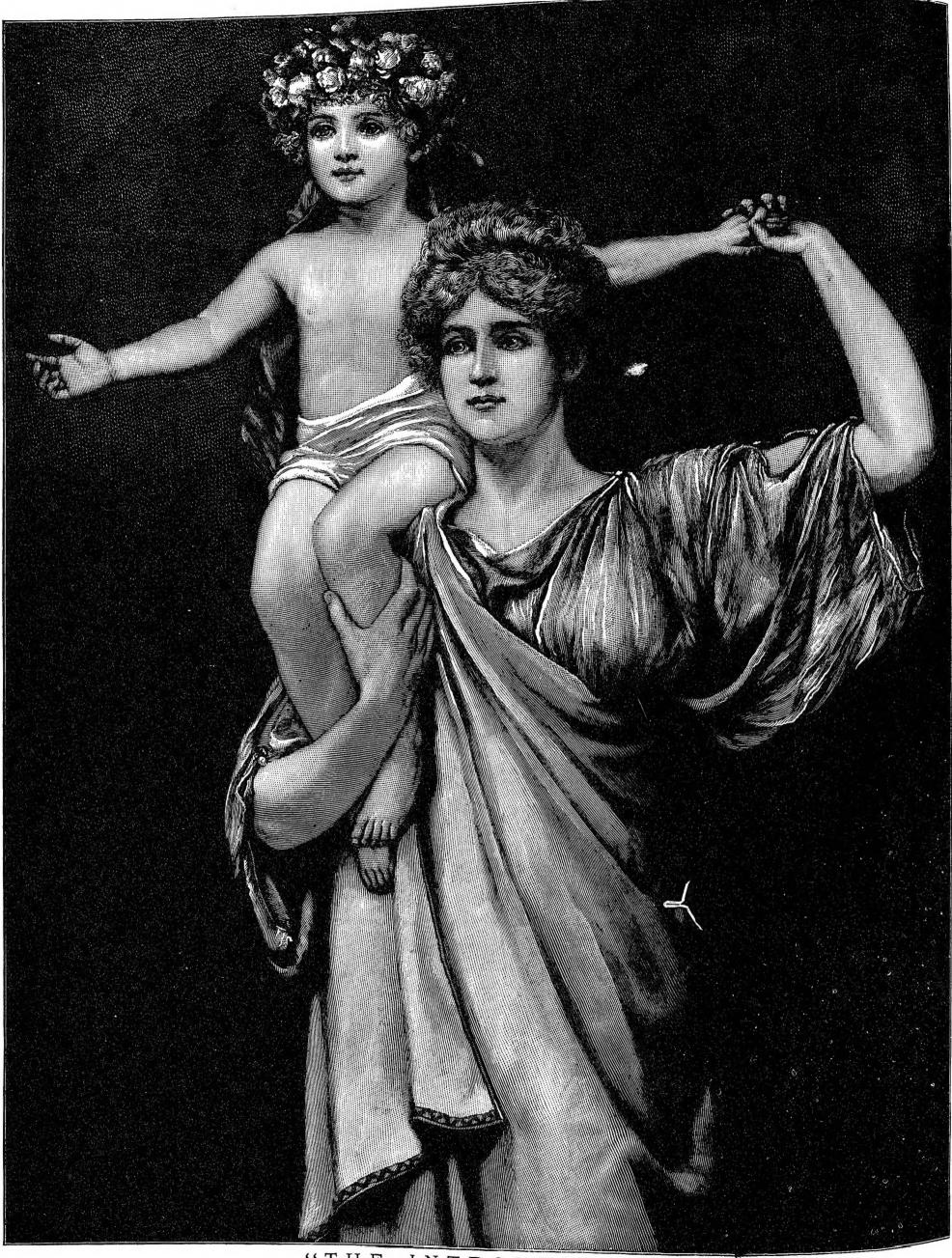
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